MAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,630—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E Stewart.....	9th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	650	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING the South-west Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers, will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viz Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,660	650	5th June.
MARIA TERESA.	G. Cossoich..	4,200	600	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	1,200	600	11th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 2nd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE
THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Bancoora	3,000..	....On or about 30th May 1889

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MANDARIN"
AMBER SATIN MOIRE NOTE-PAPER.
THE LATEST NOVELTY IN HIGH CLASS NOTE-PAPER.
Boxed Five Quires, Octavo size .....Rs. 2-4.
Boxed Five Quires, Albert size .....Rs. 2-0.
Envelopes to match, Court Shaped, boxed in One Hundred, Rs. 2 and...Re. 1-12.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"VICTORIAN."
THE NEW CRICKET GAME for LADIES complete in case, containing:—
2 Best Quality Patent Bats.
2 " " "Victorian" Balls.
2 Patent Bell Wickets.
1 Mallet.
1 Book of Rules.
Rs. 70 Nett.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIRST FIELD DRESSING,
OR
A FIRST DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.
IT consists of layers of Alembroth (the new antiseptic) Wool, enclosed in Alembroth Gauze, forming a pad 5 inches long and 3½ inches wide, with bandage, safety pin, and gauze bag of Iodoform. The whole enclosed in air-proof parchment with direction for use.
Price per Box Re. 1.
KEMP and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived.	Old styles reduced in price.	
	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	Rs. 6-8
	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Contituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the large of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.
THE HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND EVERYTHING RELATING TO PHARMACY.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &C.,
supplied at far more Reasonable Terms
than can be procured from Europe.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE PURCHASERS.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

JAVAS, No. 1.....	per box Rs. 3 8	HAVANNA Shaped Trichinopolies	Rs. 2 0
Do. No. 2.....	" " 3 0	DAWSON'S Muster do.	" 1 12

NOBLE'S Muster, Trichinopolies .....Re. 1 12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (35, ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,
IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

JAS. McCABE WATCHES.
SO long and so deservedly, so greatly prized (priced?), so universally popular, and now so widely regretted, were a striking example of the tenacity with which an idea once received into the Indian mind will flourish and expand independently of either nourishment or cultivation. Nearly an entirely new generation has grown up since Jas. McCabe retired from business and withdrew his name from the trade, and a few persons have already mastered the fact that the supply of the old Jas. McCabe's Watches has ceased. It is therefore a pleasure to us to be able to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on our part, that we now make a Gold Hunting Three-quarter Plate Lever Key-winding Watch identical in quality, construction, size, and appearance with the old favourite Jas. McCabe, and made by some of the very same first-class men formerly employed by him. To these highly finished and accurate Gold Watches we have given the appropriate name of the Jas. McCabe, though bearing our own Name and Guarantee. Price Rs. 350. Lady's size Rs. 310.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.
SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.
A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
(Matured in Sherry Casks.)
EDINA WHISKY
Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."
EDINA WHISKY
Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.
KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS'
FERRINTOSH
WHISKIES.

"NOTED BRAND" Choice and of GOOD AGE. Per dozen Rs. 24.	PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.	"OLD VATTED" Mellow and VERY SUPERIOR. Per dozen Rs. 27.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 '864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!!
FRIDAY, 31st MAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. CHAS. HARDING,
"GRAND DUCHESS."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. GEO. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

N. B.—All accounts against the Company must be presented for payment on FRIDAY, the 31st, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE,

"LA BELLE HELENE."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

With the kind permission of
GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA
Will give a
GRAND AL FRESCO FETE AND ENTERTAINMENT
In the
Elphinstone Circle Gardens
and
Town Hall and grounds.
ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE,
In aid of the proposed
Convalescent Home
In connection with the European General Hospital.
Look-out for the Bill of Fare!!

S.S. "MERTON HALL," ARRIVED 30TH MAY, 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th May, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for CARRYING OUT SAND and EARTH FILLING and works in connection therewith at Malabar Point Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2.—Tenders, which must be sealed and accompained by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 6th June.

3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 29th May 1889.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Handmade "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note. The GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS AT NIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE public are hereby advised that, commencing from SATURDAY next, the 1st June, a Special Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively every night at 11-30 and will arrive at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning.

These Trains will run for a few days only, that is, until the commencement of the monsoon. Due notice will be given when they are discontinued.

For further particulars as to times at intermediate stations, see the Special Time Table exhibited at stations,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Thirtieth of May 1889.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

SEND in your ORDERS for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for the half-year commencing 1st July at once, so as to ensure punctuality in the commencement of supplies. Subscriptions received up to June 3rd will be in time to be remitted to London to catch the 1st July Mail.

SEND for NEW and REVISED PRICE LIST of ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.

NOTE the ADDRESS:—

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE
AT THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY
TO
MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

BOMBAY PAPERS.	Morning Post.	Noon Post.	Night Post.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The "Bombay Gazette" on first day	52 0	52 0	52 0
Do. on second day	23 0	30 0	24 0

MOFUSSIL PAPERS.	First day	Second day.	Third day.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore)	48 0	36 0	24 0
The "Englishman" (Calcutta)	45 0	36 0	24 0
The "Madras Mail" (Madras)	54 0	36 0	24 0
The "Pioneer" (Allahabad)	48 0	36 0	24 0

The "Times of India" is posted at the General Post Office, Bombay, to catch the Morning, Noon, and Night Mails.

The Mofussil Papers are posted by the Branches of the Bombay Circulating Library in Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras.

Except the First Day's Post, intending Subscribers have the option of paying Subscriptions in, Monthly Instalments.

The Bombay Circulating Library is intended for all India. Every English-speaking Native shou'd join the Library. Present number of Subscribers 2,5 0.

An unlimited number of Copies can be supplied at above Rates. The Library has also Branches in Kurrachee, Nagpore, and Poona, where Subscriptions will be received for above Papers.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution appointing Mr. Amirudin Tyabji member of the Corporation.
2. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers up to 29th instant.
3. Resolution of the Standing Committee, adhering to the terms of their recommendation for the employment of a half-time Resident Engineer or Clerk of the Works for the new Municipal Office building on Rs. 250 per mensem, but submitting two alternatives—one, that Mr. Sitaram Khanderao should be appointed full-time Resident Engineer or Clerk of the Works on Rs. 400 per mensem, and the other, that he should be appointed on a salary of Rs. 250 a month, on the distinct understanding that he gives all time that may be necessary for the proper supervision and measurements of the building, &c.
4. Sanction to be asked to the payment of an advance from current revenue of one lakh pending the raising of a loan of Rs. 95,000 required to meet the necessary capital charges, to provide for the execution of the certain works at Malabar Hill Reservoir, recommended by Sir John Fowler:—
5. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the laying out of proposed road starting from the east end of Warli Bunder Road and extending to Gun Powder Road.
6. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Messrs. Tukaram Ranuji and Bapuji Mahadji, of 152·77 square yards of Municipal land fronting and adjoining north side of Fergusson Road at Rs. 4 per yard.
7. Sanction to be asked to the lighting with gas at an annual cost of Rs. 3,280, of Fort and other streets recently taken over from the Port Trust. Sanction to be also asked to the expenditure of Rs. 1,815 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost (1) of 41 lamps at Rs. 45 per lamp, and (2) of the charges for lighting such lamps at Rs. 80 per lamp per annum during the current year.
8. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 366-5-4 being the value of forms of building applications which became useless and obsolete on the coming into force of the present Municipal Act.
9. Further consideration of Resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the Commissioner's proposals for improving the Victoria Gardens, and retaining, on improved principles, the zoological collection therein and notice of motion from Reginald Gilbert, Esq., on the subject.
10. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding correspondence relative to the transfer to the Municipality of Wellington Fountain.
11. Letter from Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee, complaining of the want of drainage at Colaba Causeway, and asking that the locality may be drained and Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.
12. The Health Officer's Report for the fourth quarter of 1888.
13. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that well at Gun Carriage Lane, Colaba, should not be closed.

By order of the President.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 30th May 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY CONGOU TEA.—From COLONEL HAWES' Tea Estate, enjoying the highest reputation for PURITY and DELICACY of AROMA at Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At Dadur, 12 PLOTS, 350 to 500 Sq. Yards each, 10 minutes' walk from the Station, Apply to NUNES PATEL and Co., 7, Rampart Row.

TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!! Our Assortment of Toys and Dolls is so great that there is hardly another House in Bombay that can boast of a variety for the value. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A Good CLERK. Neat and Fast Handwriting necessary. Pay Rs. 15. Apply to L. H. & Co., care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Good SHORT-HAND WRITER for Secunderabad. Apply to "B." care of this paper, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required.

WANTED.—An Experienced INDENT CLERK. Reply, stating salary expected and past experience, to CONFIDENTIAL, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, SALON DE MODES, REMOVED from 3, Colaba Causeway to Albert Buildings, over the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Hornby Road.

MONSOON RATES.—Great Reduction in prices. Few Cool, Comfortable Rooms available in the Victoria Hotels, Esplanade. Apply to MANAGER.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TOYS, DOLLS in Great Varieties.—Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING of special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

POONA SEASON, 1889.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management.

GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (20 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (60 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL for the year ending June 30th, 1890, to be delivered at either Saharanpore, Delhi, or Kurrachee. The following approximate quantities will be required:—

Snowflake Brand ..... 2,500 cases.
Devoe's Russian or Sunlight Brand ..... 5,500 cases.

2. Tenders must be addressed to the Director, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, and will be received up to noon on the 10th June, 1889.
3. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form will not be accepted or considered. The forms can be obtained from the Storekeepers at Lahore and Kurrachee on payment of Rs. 2.
4. The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Col., R.E.,
Director, N.-W. Railway.
Director's Office, Lahore, 18th May 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.

Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. and Scrap).	Home Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Playing Cards.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Sheeting.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Smokers' Requisites.
Counterpanes.	Snuffs.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH-CLASS WATCHES

OF the finest quality only. They guarantee their Watches to be provided with all the latest Inventions.

GUARANTEE VARIATION
ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

MARCKS & CO.'S Heavy 18-Carat Gold Standard best English Keyless LEVER WATCH with all the Latest Improvements, including A Gold HAIRSPRING, Crystal-face .....Cash RS. 390

The same as above in HUNTING Case...Cash RS. 430

MARCKS & CO.'S 18-Carat Gold Crystal Keyless Lever DOURLE-TIME WATCH, having a 12-hour and a 24-hour Dial with a Double Set of Hands, GOLD HAIR-SPRING, the very Finest Works.....Cash RS. 325

A Good and handsome 18-Carat Gold Keyless Ladies' Watch, of Medium Size, Recommended .....Cash RS. 125

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled, or Richly Jewelled Cases.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, opposite the Napier Hotel.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 5s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chetean d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights ..... Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights ..... " 800
Do. 20 " ..... " 200
Lamps for arc lights ..... " 60
Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 21 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS for the Bombay Pilot Service. Applicants must be British subjects and hold certificates of competency as Master or First Mate. Also good testimonials as to conduct and ability.

Apply with certificates and characters in person to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER of Bombay.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I.M.,
Acting Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, May 27, 1889.

RINGS.

THE Largest Assortment of Engagement, Keeper, Presentation, and Wedding Rings in Western India.

Also a fine stock of Loose Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, &c., for selection, from which Rings can be made up at two days' notice.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

HEAD OFFICE.—32a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 do. at 4 per cent. " annum.
" 3 do. at 3 per cent. " annum.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages,
8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: FAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 2nd B Gloster Regiment, Yacht Club, 6 p m.
Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Charles Harding's benefit, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Merton Hall (s), from Liverpool, and Oriental (s), Marmagao.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapoor per extra s.s. Teheran will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

THEFT AT COLABA.—Balla Sg[illegible]ram, residing at Colaba, reports the theft of pro[illegible]y valued at Rs. 59 from a box in his room on Wednesday last. A man named Balla Ruckma, who is suspected to have committedthe theft has and since absconded, is sought for.

LOST GOLD ORNAMENT.—Kadurmull Hursamull, a Brahmin priest residing at Bholeshwar, reports that his daughter while at the Bholeshwar Temple on Wednesday morning lost a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 300.

BROACHING CARGO.—Ismail Ahmed and three other boatmen, who, it will be remembered, were charged with broaching the cargo of a pattimar which they were in charge of and then scuttling the craft, have been sent to Carwar on a wargant by Mr. Shewshunker Govindraim, to take their trial there before the District Magistrate.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Chakoo Kutchra, a carpenter, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital early yesterday morning, suffering from a severe wound on his forehead. The man stated that he had been assaulted by a man named Khasojee Muncharam, but on the police making inquiries into the alleged assault it was discovered that Chakoo had been the cause of some disturbance, when, in endeavouringto run away, he fell downstairs, his head striking against a stone handmill.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd B Gloster Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

March.....Souvenir. .....David.
Overture.....La Neige .....Auber.
Valse ....Les Sourires .....Waldteufel.
Selection ...Iolanthe .....Sullivan.
Valse .....Memories .....Lowthian.
Polka .....Mon Chef D'Ouvre ...Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan the charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, preferred by Inspector Roberts against Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhoy, was resumed. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the prosecution. The accussed was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

GAMBLING.—Six Pathans were charged yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Stanford with gambling with cards and money on the maidan on Wednesday evening. The accused stated they did not know how to gamble and were not gambling at the time stated ; but that as they were returning home from work on the day in question they saw two people gambling, and they stopped and looked on, when they were raided by the police and taken into custody. The Magistrate fined the men eight annas each.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a woman named Saee, aged 60 years. Deceased was a widow and lived with her daughter Wittee at Dongri. She was addicted to drink. At 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday she was found lying unconscious,apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she never rallied, and died about an hour after admission. The verdict was that the death of Saee, woman, was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

THE THEFT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Yesday at the Girgaum Police Court Narrayen Ragooba, a tally-clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Wari Bunder, was charged by Inspector Jeffries before Mr. P. Ryan with theft of a quantity of old railway iron, the property of the Railway Company. The acoused was one of the three persons who had absconded when the theft of the old iron was discovered ; the other two implicated—a Purdasee and a Bunnia—were convicted about a fortnight ago. The case against the accused was remanded to the 5th proximo.

A SEEDEE CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Sulleman, a Seedee, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday on a charge of stealing a *saree*, the property of Bhawoo Bapurao. The complainant said that he placed the *saree* on a rail to dry, and shortly afterwards saw the accused running away with it, whereupon he called after him and had him arrested. The accused said he saw the *saree* on the grounds and not seeing any one about he thought it was no one's property and that he was at liberty to take it away. The Magistrate not being of the same opinion, accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Inspector Dillon charged one Bhawan Bhagchand yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with breaking into a house and stealing several articles of the collective value of Rs. 383-12, the property of Vahi Dewjee. The complainant stated that yesterday morning a policeman brought the accused to him with the goods in his possession, which he recognised as belonging to his sister. On proceeding to the house of his sister it was found that the lock had been picked. On his own admission accused was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOANESE AT HURDA.—A correspondent writing from Hurda says :—The small Portuguese community at this station have established a Goan Portuguese Union Club, the want of which was keenly felt by its members. In connection with the above association a reading-room will be opened, to which members of other communicaties without distinction of caste and creed will be admitted. Dr. Erasmus Dias, the Railway Surgeon, has been appointed president, and it is needless to say that as its existence is more or less due to his initiation, its prosperity will mainly depend on the influence he may bring to bear upon its future progress.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sadanand Essoba, late accountant and cashier of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, has been dismissed from his post and is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Mahomed Usman, Tapedar of Kak, taluka Tando Bago, in the Hyderabad District, having been convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of servingGovernment again in any capacity.—Shankar Mansaram, Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Dabli, taluka Malegaon, in the NasikCollectorate, having been convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

NEW WESLEYAN METHODICT CHURCH AT POONA.—An important extension of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is about to be inaugurated, the Revd. L. Wynne Hartley having been appointed as Wesleyan Chaplain of Poona and Kirkee from the 1st proximo. From the commencement of his work he will have the spiritual care of a large number of British troops, and as he has selected for the centre of his work a neighbourhood in which there is no church, there is every probability of a strong civilian church being found to assist him. The opening services will be held on Sunday at 7-30. a.m. and 6 p. m., the sermons being preached by the Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck, Senior Wesleyan Chaplain, and continued on the following Sunday by Rev. L. Wynne Hartley. For the present the Scottish School, 13, Kahun Road, Ordnance Lines, owned by Miss R. Miller, has been kindly placed by her for the use of the church, where the services will be held for the present, and where Mr. Hartely intends to reside.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.—A Hindoo named Mahdoo Sadoo was charged yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the theft of certain ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to another Hindoo named Govind Raggoo. It appears that a few days ago the complainant missed the silver bangles from his daughter's hands. He reported the matter to the police, stating that he suspected the accused. The police took the accused into custody, who pointed out a Marwari's shop as one place where he had pledged the ornaments. The accused pleaded not guilty, and accused the police of having ill-treated him with a view to extorting a confession, and requested the Magistrate to send him to the Police Surgeon to have himself examined. His Worship accordingly adjourned the case till to-morrow and directed the accused to be taken to the Police Surgeon for examination. While the case was being heard, the accused said he was too weak to stand, and the Magistrate allowed him to be seated.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at H. M.'s Dockyard respecting the death of Bawoodeen Bawasab, aged 20 years. Deceased was a stoker on board the Government steam-ship Canning, at present lying in the Duncan Dock. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon deceased and another stoker of the vessel named Shaik Hyder Khan Ahmed were ordered to go down and clean the ballast tank in the hold of the vessel. Deceased went into one compartment and Shaik Hyder into another compartment of the tank with lights. About 3 p.m. deceased was found lying dead in the tank. The deceased was brought up on deck, and Mr Joseph Farrel, the assistant apothecary in medical charge of H. M.'s Dockyard, sent for. When he came the man was apparently dead, but Mr. Farrell, thinking it was a case of apoplexy, measures were taken to bring the man back to consciousness. They worked for fully an hour and a half, but without success. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to theCoroner, was of opinion, from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, that the cause of death was apoplexy from excessive heat. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Bawoodin Bawasab was caused by heat apoplexy while working in the ballast tank of the steam-ship Canning. The jury are of opinion that a fan should always be used when any of the crew are sent down to work in this tank.

Another inquest was held by the Coroner at Parell Tank Road respecting the death of Bhickoo Babajee, aged 40 years. Deceased was a bricklayer and was at work at the bungalow of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata at Chinchpoogly on Wednesday. He was lime-washing the outside wall of the cook-house, when he was suddenly seized with a fit and fell on the ground, and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Bhickoo Babajee was caused by heart disease.

SPEAKING WITH TWO VOICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editor of that little Anglo-Vernacular weekly called the *Gujarati* denies that he is one of those Hindu journalists who have "one set of opinions for their English columns and another set of opinions finds vent in their vernacular portions which are not intended to catch the eye of the English public." Although it has taken him one full fortnight to deny the charge of "speaking with two voices." I am glad that he has, by his denial, given me one more opportunity of exposing his double-faced writings by another striking illustration in which you, sir, will find youself somewhat personally interested. I quote below in juxtaposition two distinct and contrary sets of opinions from one and the same issue of the *Gujarati*, in one of which, i.e., the English extract, we find the Hindu editor full of expressions of unqualified approval congratulating the new President of the Corporation on his elevation to a high and honorable position. All the virtuous indignation which the very loyal editor of the *Gujarati* pours forth in his letter to you to-day against the doings of Dhulip Singh is in keeping consistent with his method. He may have "found fault with" and "taken to task" the infatuated Maharaja in his English columns, but the real depth of his sympathy for the "unfortunate son of Runjit Singh" may best be gauged by the extract from his *Gujarati* columns which I translated. Therein we find that the editor not only translates *in extenso* Dhulip Singh's last letter to Her Majesty, but commends that foolish effusion to his readers as "worthy of perusal," characterises his demand for the Koh-i-noor as quite a "natural" desire, and he blames the British authorities for all the evils and misfortunes that the "unfortunate prince" suffers, and the only fault found in him is that in seeking the protection of Russia he has not acted "very properly," which means to say that he has acted with a little indiscretion in openly going over to Russia. The qualifying word "very" is not mine, as Mr. J. Dessai asserts.

I can well afford to laugh at the gross personalities in which the editor of the *Gujarati* has indulged in his reply in the absence of any good defence. I plead guilty only to one offence, viz., that by my exposure of his double game I have given a momentary notoriety to a journal in a state of comparative obscurity. The same objection was alleged against my course when I brought to light that seditious rubbish published by the same writer under the name of "Hind and Britannia." I was blamed for giving importance to treasonable trash which had better be allowed to remain in utter darkness. But when I saw the British rule and race abused wholesale with a rabid virulence unequalled by any anti-English production known hitherto, and also when I saw that disloyal publication admired and supported by many an educated Hindu who owed their education, their rise, and even their very existence, to the British, I thought the comparative obscurity in which the work was enshrouded by being published in a vernacular language, was no excuse for keeping it dark and allowing it to propagate mischief in a manner hidden from view. This was the head and front of the offence I gave to the editor of the *Gujarati*. But the Congress catechism, so universally condemned, did not contain one-hundredth part of the violence and vituperation against the British, which filled the pages of this Mr. Dessai's "Hind and Britannia."

And these are your great advocates and expenents of the "National Congress," a Hindu movement in which we Parsees are asked to join and make common cause with.—Yours, &c.,

May 27. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 30.

Phillpots, Capt, Bl, RE, on furlough.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 31, 1889.

A team of eight Volunteers will shoot a team of the Sergeants, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, on the Colaba Range, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 8th promixo. The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment having been kind enough to place the Colaba Range at the disposal of the corps on every alternate Saturday afternoon during the rains, there will be practice shooting at 3 o'clock p.m, on Saturday, the 22nd proximo, and on every alternate Saturday at the same hour during the monsoon.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Prov1 Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 18th of May there were 229 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 201 deaths, and the death-rate was 24·2 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 45 from cholera, 61 from fevers, 24 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 142 Hindus, 73 Mohamedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th May was 229, against 201 and 209 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 6. There were 45 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 29 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 61 and 19 respectively, against 56 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·5 per mille per annum,against 25·4,the mean of the last five years

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter ; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and exciting the kidneys to more energetic action ; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet more efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

THE NEW CURRENCY PLAN.

IT would be useless to speculate upon the probable result of Mr. Goschen's proposals for the reorganization of the currency of the country, writes the *Daily News*, but it may be well to consider the scope of those plans.

In the main, and for large transactions, the currency is formed by cheques and bills, these being of private manufacture and independent of State organization. Mr. Goschen's proposals will affect the currency of coin in the first place and of bank, notes in the second. Many years ago he characterised the privileges which issuing banks possess as a State subsidy. As to coin, we all know that sovereigns and half-sovereigns, the latter especially, have been suffered to remain so long in circulation that their weight in too many cases is below the point at which the coins are legal tender. The Bank of England and Government offices would be within their right, if any large amount of gold coin were presented, to clip and deface a high percentage, charging the tenderer or depositor with the amount represented by the deficiency of weight. To restore the gold coin at the expense of the State is in itself a complex operation, further complicated by difficulties in preventing fraudulent debasement of coins actually in circulation. But the principle that the State ought to find the money for restoring the gold coinage is pretty well accepted. If, as is believed among well-informed bankers, Mr. Goschen proposed to provide a fund by appropriating the profits of English note currency and by making the Scotch banks pay for their "subsidy," and with the other hand renovating the gold currency, a great deal of interest centres in the means which may be adopted in order to reconstitute the note currency. The power to issue notes is vested in the Bank of England, whose actual circulation is now about 24 millions ; in the English provincial banks, of which the private section has now about 1,070,000*l.* of notes outstanding, and the joint-stock section 1,315,000*l.* in circulation. Together the English country banks circulate about 2,385,000*l.*, or less than half of their authorised issue, which is 5,086,000*l.* The Irish banks have an authorised issue of 6,354,000*l.*, and their actual issues are 6,345,000*l.* The Scotch banks, whose authorised issue is 2,676,000*l.*, now issue double as much, viz., 5,344,000*l.* The authorised issue of the Bank of England is 16,200,000*l.*, but it is like Scotch banks in that it issues notes above the limit recognised by the laws of 1844 and 1845. All note-issuing banks in the United Kingdom have specifically authorised issues and, above the points fixed, they must hold gold coin to the extent of the excess. Thus the Bank of England holds no coin, but only securities, against the authorised issue above mentioned, but holds gold in its Issue Department to the extent of the excess. This surplus appears as notes in the ordinary banking reserve of the Bank of England ; but the gold held against it is held back, locked up, and kept dark, as one may say ; the said gold in practise forms a second line of defence, upon which it has been necessary to fall back from time to time in the severe panics which seemed to have come to an end with that of the year 1866.

OBVIOUSLY COMPLEX.

Mr. Goschen's plan is obviously complex, for he has not only before him the task of making money out of any new privileges which he may give to the banks of note-issue in the United Kingdom, but he has also to consider the extent to which he can restrict certain survived facilities with reference to the great principles of safety and credit which underlie all bank note issues. We might say offhand that the Scotch banks have really no need to hold gold to the extent of every fresh note which they may issue in May or November term-times, but the existing law compels them to do so. For many years past cases of sovereigns have been lugged from one end of the kingdom to the other, and these same sovereigns have been sent back from Scotland to the Bank of England in the same boxes in which they were received, sometimes incurring the charge of a few shillings for abrasion in the course of the journey backwards and forwards, but always locking up so much capital during the time of the extra issue, and to no purpose. The Scotch bankers have been considering the terms which they ought to obtain. They are no doubt ready to furnish the Treasury with an annuity in exchange for the inconvenience of holding unnecessary gold coins for their note issues. The Irish banks seldom issue notes in excess of their authorisation, and anything Irish becomes a thorny question. Irish dogs, above all others are best left alone if quiet, as Mr. Goschen no doubt knows by personal experience in the House of Commons. In dealing with English note issues, and especially those of small private banks, the first task before Mr. Goschen would be to do nothing which would add to the discredit and alarm among the poorer inhabitants of banking districts on occasions of the failure of old and long trusted bankers. It will be Mr. Goschen's duty to obtain some sort of guarantee for the due fulfilment of note liabilities. Some efforts were made a year or so ago among the banks themselves to form a consortium, by which banks should band themselves together and undertake the payment of note liabilities, as a body, in case of the failure of weak members. Whether Mr. Goschen would be able to discriminate against banks is doubtful. He appears to favour instead the plan of buying up their privileges from English country note-issuing banks. These banks issue none less than 5*l.* notes. The idea, it is understood, is to abolish the provincial bankers' rights of issue ; to replace those issues with State-notes of 10*s.* each, 1*l.* each, 5*l.* and upwards, so strengthening the guarantee behind the notes and giving the State the profits of the provincial circulation. It has been found that both in Scotland and Australia the main circulation is of 1*l.* notes. Mr. Goschen probably hopes to introduce more notes into circulation in England if he offers State-guaranteed notes of 1*l.* each. In short, Mr. Goschen believes that a currency of State notes would not only be theoretically right but that it could also be made profitable.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

Whether he might not better adopt the American plan remains to be seen. The plan adopted in the United States and copied in some other countries is to compel the purchase of National Debt securities by note-issuing banks, these being held by the Treasury and used for the redemption of notes in case of the failure of a national bank. Mr. Walter Bagehot, who was not only a partner in Stuckey's Bank, but a careful thinker on political economy, gave public evidence, fourteen years ago, in which he made the following suggestion :—"I myself think, as a political economist, that it would be quite sufficient if something like the system which prevails in America were adopted, and if banks were allowed to deposit stock, and possibly a proportion of coin or bullion, as security for their issues." Supposing that the question were open for theoretical discussion, he would also have given them an unlimited right of issue upon the deposit of adequate securities. The chairman having asked if he would think it a misfortune if the provincial issues were altogether absorbed into a national system of issue, he answered, "I should think so. I am prepared to show, I think, that the banks at present do a certain work which will not be done if they are abolished." In answer to Mr. Balfour, who asked, "You think that sufficient security for any note issue would be given by the bank depositing securities, as I understand, to the full amount of its issue ?" he said, "Yes ; in the case of notes which were not legal tender. I do not extend it to the note of the Bank of England, which is legal tender. If you had the American system, by which notes are lodged with a margin (and possibly it might be better to have as little gold as they now have in America ; I doubt whether that is essential, but it would be a matter for consideration), that would be quite sufficient,in my opinion, for subsidiary issues, which are not legal tender." Mr. Goschen, however, does not appear disposed to let the banks alone. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, he wants money for the State, and he proposes to make money by the business of note-issuing. The Bank of England will no doubt continue to act as the issuing agent ; but what is proposed is virtually a State monopoly, and even the Scotch banks are required to pay for being partially let alone. As will have been seen from the report of a Lancashire banker's speech, strenuous opposition is threatened in some quarters ; and Mr. Goschen may find, too late, that the American alternative to a plan of direct issue would have been better.

THERE was a large at tendance at the Viceroy's levee on the evening of the 24th, but the arrangements were so perfect that there was not the least crowding, and the affair was soon over. Happily the rain, which had been falling heavily during the day, ceased towards evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Coasting s. s. Ponani, 542 tons, Captain Nakoda, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer Labourdonnais left Kurrachee on the evening of the 29th, and is due here on the forenoon of the 31st.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagao with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Runic, 3,045, tons, Capt. T. P. Thompson, cleared yesterday for Havre and Liverpool with a general cargo and Captain Ellery as saloon passenger.

THE Hall Line s.s. Merton Hall, 2,467 tons, Captain J Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs Bayley, Miss Bytes and Miss Rogers, as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Java, 943 tons, Captain J A Magennis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Mozambique with a general cargo and Mr M E D'Souza, wife and child as cabin passengers and 16 passengers on deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Henzada	1351	Avern	A	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Calder	400	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Amarapoora	1618	Pagan	D	J. M. Heyn.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Europa	1413	Jones	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Idar	2395	Poland	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bishops Gate	1463	Willis	O	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Larnaca	1422	Steeves	Q	W.&A.Graham&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons		No.	
,, City of Carthage	1716	Framji	2	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Manilla	2382	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Teheran	1670	Sams	6	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Mersa	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Taif	878	Schumaker	10	Hajee Cassum.
,, Lord Clarendemont	2054	Dunn	11	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Run'c	3015	Thompson	15	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Merton Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, May 4.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Marmagao, May 29.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Java, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Chanda, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Oriental, for Marmagao, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Ponani, Nakoda, for Zanzibar.
,, Runic, Thompson, for Havre and Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May. 28 Secundra s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May. 27 Tibre s .... Calcutta.
Malda s .... Bombay.
Clan Fraser s .... London.
M. Meanatchy s .. .. Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—17 cases paper and 2 cases book-binding cloth, M A M Shurnfally.
City of Carthage s—150 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasji ; 50 hogsheads ale, Wm Bell and Co.
Clan Munroe s—3 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases soap, S Dosogne and Co.
Coromandel s—3bales paper,"The Kaiser-i-HindPress;" 25 cases slate pencils, H Cassum ; 30 cases cheese, F Fischer and Co ; 11 packages provisions, etc, Green and Read ; 18 bales paper, B Sazba and Co ; 16 cases cheese and 2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co ; 50 cases slate pencils, K Abdool Hoosein ; 7 cases musical instruments and music paper S Rose and Co ; 7 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 30 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy ; 4 cases medicine, Phillip and Co ; 12 packages hock, Treacher and Co.
Kangra s—5 cases burgundy, Sorabshah and Co.
Henzada s—7 packages medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co.
Alehna s—2 hogsheads rum, Pestonji and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—5 cases notepaper, A H Abdoolally ; 5 packages glasspaper, N Chandaboy and Co.
Govino s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co.
Yesso s—12 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co.
Dago s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Horn Head s—1 pipe port, S B Fraser and Sons ; 1 barrel rectified spirits, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—50 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 47 packages blotting paper, A Essoofbhoy ; 10 cases plated ware, F J D'Souza ; 38 bales paper and 1 case bronze powder, A Abdool Rahim and Co ; 17 bales paper, E M Abdool and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—49 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—10 cases champagne, Sorabshah and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Sultan s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—300 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 75 bales wool, N Khattow ; 38 bales wool, N Thakurdass ; 66 bales wool, J Khimjee ; 7 cwts ivory, D Merwanjee and Co ; 20 packages wearing apparel, 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld ; 84 bales waste, J Jan Mahomed.
Recta s—825 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, B Dayabhai ; 36 bales cotton, C Dawsee ; 129 bales cotton, M Bhimjee ; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 290 cwts olibanum, M Ludha ; 182 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,250 bales wheat, P Takersee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—4 cwts gum arabic, W Ganjee ; 9 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 6 bales untanned and 4 bales tanned hides, H Jamall ; 33 cwts gum Arabic, F Nuthoo ; 13 cases nutmegs, R Pursotum ; 15 cases perfumery, R Goolamhuson ; 76 cwts coffee, R Pursotum

FOR DUNKIRK.

Larnaca s—871 cwts groundnuts and 121 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,010 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Europa s—6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—1 case sewing thread, L Parets ; 75 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bishop Gate s—1,729 cwts poppyseed and 384 cwts rapeseed, and 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 360 cwts linseed, D P Battia and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.
Amarapoora s—2,001 cwts groundnuts and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Possidon s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bytheil and Co ; 50 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst.

FOR VENICE.

Hampstead s—400 bales cotton, Darst and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 650 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Teheran s—36 bales cotton, S Sodutrai ; 37 cwts gum Arabic, M M Essabhoy ; 77 bales twist, S N Talati ; 15 bales twist, D P Marker ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 33 cwts sharkfins and 6 cwts fishmaws, S Datoo: 25 cwts sharkfins, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 187 cwts sharkfins and 25 cwts fishmaws, C Ibram ; 7 cwts gloves, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 114 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, A H Chenoi.
Calder s—80 bales opium, The Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—15 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 101 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 10 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Javal s—575 bales cotton, R Lachmandas.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day. BOMBAY, MAY 30.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st May to date.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st May to date	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·641	—·104	+·038	W S W	4	87·2	107·5	81·1	+0 1 42	...	...	0·19	—0·06		Dust-storm.
Agra	29·631	—·108	+·006	N W	11	92·2	110·5	80·9	—2 3 37	...	...	0·19	—0·19		Do.
Allahabad	29·646	—·083	+·024	N W	5	94·8	110·4	86·2	+5 2 30	...	...	0·23	+0·09		Hot wind.
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jacobabad	29·625	—·052	+·059	Calm	1	91·7	114·7	84·6	+5 1 44	...	...	...	...	...	Saltry.
Karachi	29·721	—·018	+·049	W	15	85·0	95·7	81·7	+1 2 79	8	...	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	29·688	—·069	+·050	S W	8	93·4	107·3	84·0	+4 4 40	...	...	1·25	+0·75		Thunder and
Deesa	29·706	—·073	+·013	N W	9	90·7	108·3	81·8	+1 6 44	...	...	1·70	+1·58		lightning at
Rajkot	29·724	—·065	+·011	N W	12	83·4	110·0	76·7	—1 9 76	...	...	0·49	+0·32		distance.
Neemuch	29·720	—·057	+·062	N N W	5	92·7	108·0	78·7	+0 2 34	...	...	0·77	+0·28		
Indore	29·696	—·090	+·035	N N W	4	95·3	108·4	78·1	+1 6 23	...	...	0·52	—0·17		Hot wind.
Saugor	29·632	—·053	+·041	N E	6	93·3	106·4	81·6	+2 0 29	3	...	0·30	—0·30		
Jubbulpore	29·685	—·056	+·040	S E	3	93·2	107·5	80·1	—0 7 22	4	...	0·08	—0·24		Hot wind.
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·697	—·075	+·012	W NW	8	94·7	111·2	87·3	+5 6 37	...	...	...	—0·30		Hot wind.
Raipur	29·666	—·042	+·029	W S W	9	95·0	108·8	86·4	+3 3 35	2	...	0·55	—0·13		Saltry.
Nagpur	29·689	—·051	+·033	S S W	4	94·7	110·2	84·9	+2 6 36	...	...	0·05	—0·20		Do.
Amraoti	29·682	—·047	+·020	N	5	96·4	108·6	81·9	+1 8 21	...	...	0·30	+0·31		Very saltry.
Akola	29·681	...	—·005	N N W	5	98·0	111·7	87·3	+5 0 26	...	...	...	...		Do.
Surat	29·779	—·052	+·012	W	F.	89·1	102·6	76·1	—1 2 61	4	...	0·17	+0·14		
Malegaon	29·696	—·056	—·023	N N W	9	93·4	106·3	80·6	+4 3 38	...	...	0·02	—0·53		
Bombay	29·768	—·077	—·037	N W	10	86·1	92·3	82·3	+1 0 77	9	...	0·67	—0·5		
Poona	29·775	—·077	+·006	Calm	12	85·1	102·7	74·9	+1 7 59	...	...	0·32	—0·23		
Sholapur	29·761	—·043	+·002	S W	14	85·8	105·7	78·9	+3 5 62	1	...	0·05	—0·41		Thunder & light-
Ratnagiri	29·787	—·059	—·013	S	11	85·9	94·4	82·8	+3 0 69	10	...	0·13	—0·91		ning at dist.
Belgaum	29·791	—·041	—·016	W S W	4	74·9	91·7	65·0	—3 0 78	2	2·12	3·32	+1·78		Do. do.
Goa	29·808	—·021	...	W S W	12	85·0	93·0	84·0	...	76	3	...	0·37	...	Saltry.
Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows :—
1 case superior white longcloth.
1 ,, ,, prints.
1 ,, woollen shawls.
1 ,, brocade.
1 ,, Howard and Jones' double foolscape.
1 ,, letter and note papers.
10 cases prunes, in 2 lb. glass jars.
An invoice of crockeryware, containing dinner and desert services, washhand sets, &c.
65 boxes white wine, Chablis and Sautern.
By order of Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee, Confectioner, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bull Bevan and Co.—
Ex s. s. "Rohilla."
219 B B & Co —1 case confectionery, in 7 lbs. tins, lumped and leaky.
By order of the mortgagee Meherbai, widow of Cowasjee Merwanjee Bhurocha, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Maneckjee Merwanjee Ugia—
Several silk sarries, jackets, trousers, silver snuff boxes, buttons, neck chains, finger rings, &c.

SALE OF A JOLLY BOAT, "GOOLBURG."

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Grass Bunder, near Mody Bay, where she is now lying at anchor.
One jolly boat, named "Goolburg," 3½ tons or fifteen candles, and the said boat is hereby permitted to carry nine passengers (exclusive of her crew). Boat No. 2159.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

English cooking stoves of the known maker Smith and Wellstood, Ld., for burning coal, coke, or wood fuel, a large stock of all sizes and of varieties for sale at very cheap rate. Names of the stoves—"Victoress," "Plantres," "Adress," and "Fortress."
Illustrated price list can be had on application to the undersigned.

SEWING MACHINES.

A large number of Singer System, Continental make machines, and of great varieties, for family and tailoring use.
Also Wheeler and Wilson's genuine Nos. 1, 8, and 12 machines.
Price exceedingly cheap.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 31, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, opposite the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order and in the godown of Mr. Mukhonlal Govindram and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers—
50 tons white Delhi wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DELHI WHITE WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, opposite the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order and in the godown of Mukhonlall Govindram and on account and at the risk of Chowdhail Benipursad.
25 tons Delhi white wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Sobaghchund Doulatchund and Co.—
1 packet 13¾ carats small diamonds.
1 ,, 5 diamonds, 8½ carats.
1 ,, 22 ,, 20¾
1 ,, 29 rough diamonds, 15 7-16 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
3 cases handkerchieves.
5 ,, printed jaconets.
5 ,, white mulls.
1 case T. red scarves.
1 ,, 16 doz. lamps without burners.
2 casks blue and red ink in stone bottles.
6 cases mineral water in quarts and pints.
50 crates each 1 gross soda water bottles.
15 ,, ,, lemonade.
6 cases card fillets, 1½ and 2 inches.
2 ,, hosiery.
2 ,, blackleather cloth.
On account of whom it may concern—
B R & B—7503—15-577—3 cases toys ex Kaiser-i-Hind.
142 1 ,, mouth harmoniums ex Medusa.
B R & B—7505—1 case needles ex "Maria Teresa."
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Mahomed—
1412—10-11—2 cases China dolls.
50 boxes each 1 doz. bottles brandy.
30 ,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, gin.
By order of Messrs. Vussonjee Munjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—
P B
P 224 drums linseed oil, ex s.s. Rome.
& Co.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—
M E—181-82—2 cases fairy lamps.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Goculdas Govindjee—
1 gold double case calendar and repeater watch by H. Hall

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built office shigram.
1 handsome strong double seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria, with moveable coach box.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY next, 4th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co. consisting of Moradabad, Benares, Cashmere and Bombay made cognias, vases, trays, tumblers, sugar and biscuit boxes, sandalwood boxes, baskets, ivory napkin rings, chessmen, satin fans, China silver and gold chains, necklace, rings, brooches, silk and satin embroidered pieces, shawls, Rampore chudder, door curtains, &c.
The property in on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Kessowjee Kallianjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Thucker Jaitha Chapsi and Thucker Moorarjee Chapsi (now insolvents) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21th day of January, 1889.
All that piece of fazendaree leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, building house, or chawls, standing thereon, or in course of construction, with the building materials lying on the said ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Old Racecourse, near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of the Pachee Khar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Shuribhoy Gangjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 31, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 71, Medows Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank, the surplus stock of Messrs. Dominick and Co. (changing their shop), consisting of a variety of lamps, musical instruments, toys, and other articles.
Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome black arab horse, 15, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 dark-bay C. B. pony. 13-3, goes well in saddle, 3 years, with saddle and bridle.
1 handsome strong English built brougham.
1 strong second hand open carriage.
1 pair of fast-trotting grey arab horses.
1 strong four-seated boat-shaped phaeton.
1 English-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 pair chesnut Arab horses, 14-3, 7 years, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong dog-cart with horse and harness.
1 light and strong self driving phaeton by Devarnces and Co.
1 Handsome chesnut Arab galloway, 14 hands, 5 years old, believed sound.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd June at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a flatrate mahogany, square piano by Souady and Co., three light hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases, pictures, a strong mail phaeton, a fast trotting grey Arab horse, medicines, &c., the property of the late Dr. Phillip de Souza, L. M. and S.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, (in Liquidation,)

Under instructions from Mr. Vithoba Ramchunder Parab, the Sole Liquidator of the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd June next, at 3 p. m. submit to Public Auction at Middle Mahim, opposite Gopitalao, the whole of the machinery and plant of the above Company, in one lot, consisting of a tibular boiler with horizontal donkey pump, wrought iron vats for boiling soap mixture, cast iron kettles, wrought iron frames for soap, soap mixture with horizontal engine stamping press with moulds, platform scale, forcing pumps, iron tanks, &c., &c.
Also, after the sale, a large quantity of soap of various kinds, oil palm, carbonate and silicate, potash, scents, acid, &c, will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 31, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO 4 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.
THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for billous and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PRINTING PRESS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th June 1889, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction the above press as going concern at the premises, Forbes Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 84 of 1889, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
An inventory of the said press and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
Arrangements will be made by the undersigned on application to show the premises, &c., to intending purchasers.
Private offers may be sent to C. A. Turner, Esq., up to the 15th June 1889.

SALE OF LOOKING GLASSES, WHISKY, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Shipi Chawl, near Abdul Rahiman Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Horah Rahimtoola Nooroodin, an Insolvent, consisting of looking glasses, small dressing glasses, frames and glasses for looking glasses, wood, &c.
Also at 3 p.m., at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort, on account of the first purchaser Dosabhoy Nusserwanjee Baroocha—No. 4, 5, 11, 21, 22, 5, casks whisky.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 31, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

SILVER continues to decline in value, a further fall of ¼d. per oz. having taken place in London yesterday, bringing the price of the metal down to 41 15-16d. Rupee securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in fours, at £67½, and ¼ in 4½ per cents. at £70½. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 103½. In Paris, Rentes were unaltered at 86¾; but Exchange on London was a centime lower, at francs 25-17½.

At the weekly biddings for Council Bills yesterday some 4¾ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 7¼ lakhs to Bombay, and 6¼ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 1-16d., and 4½ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 12½ lakhs to Bombay, and 10 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4¾d., these raters showing a decline on last Wednesday's regular sales of 5-32d. and 3-16d. respectively. 45 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was put down ⅛d. yesterday, making, it 1s. 3⅞d. per rupee.

In General Produce, Linseed was quieter, and Calcutta seed to arrive *via* the Canal had receded 3d. per quarter, but other quotations come unchanged. Rapeseed was steady at previous rates, as also was Poppyseed. Wheat was quiet, and Tuesday's prices are repeated for all descriptions. The Sheep-Skin sales closed yesterday with Madras common qualities 1d. to 2d. per lb lower, and Bombay skins 2d. lower. 670,000 skins were sold out of the 880,000 put forward at these sales.

There was some increase in the volume of business in Liverpool yesterday, the day's sales having reached 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and the general market closed firm, though quiet for Surats. Spot prices were again quite unchchanged; but American arrivals were 3-64d. higher for May-June and July-August deliveries, and 1-32d. in all other positions. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York the spot price was still 11⅛ cents, and August Futures were one point higher, at 10·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were *nil*, and the total figures for the three years now give the following comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	.....	3,500	800
Four days' Receipts	4,000	16,000	4,900
Since 1st Sept. 1888.....	5,455,000	5,361,800	5,170,900

The line of our local market has been quiet all day, notwithstanding the somewhat firmer tenor of advices from Liverpool, and only a small business has been reported, the principal purchases having been in Bengals at Rs. 195-207; and Wadhwan at Rs. 213-24 per candy. A few hundred bales of Indore also changed hands at Rs. 209½, the other transactions having been in small lots of Nugger, at Rs. 207, Westerns at Rs. 217, and Dharwar at Rs. 228 per candy. Prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT.—The position of this market has not changed to-day, and only a moderate business has been passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have not attracted much attention, and transactions have been on a comparatively small scale; but the tone of the market is steady, and prices are unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet but not lower. Business for Continental ports, say Antwerp and Dunkirk, for June shipment, has been done at 17s. 6d. per ton, but at the close there was little tonnage offering at the rate. The following rates have been paid for what little business has been done for May or prompt shipment :—

Liverpool.....	18s. Cotton,	17s. Wheat.
Havre	20s. do.	
Dunkirk	18s. Seeds and	Wheat.
Antwerp	19s. Cotton.	
Genoa	18s. 9d. do.	
Trieste and Venice	32s. Cotton }	at par
Do.	30s. Seeds }	

EXCHANGE opened weak again this morning under the influence of the further drop in silver noted above, and rates soon settled down to 1s. 4⅛ for 3 months' sight credits both ready and forward, and 1s. 4⅛d. for Bank Demand, and at these quotations the market closed fairly steady. Little business has transpired during the day, and the demand for the Bank media of remittance has been extremely limited. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 ¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1·70½ to 171	,,

The weekly official statement of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 29th May 1889..	Rs. 78,21,763
Silver received during the week	6,14,550
	Rs. 84,36,313
New coin paid during the week	12,00,935
	Rs. 72,35,378
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	6,88,967
	Rs. 79,24,345
Last week.....	98,81,500

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active again to-day owing to the settlement, and of Fours for cash there were at one time buyers at 100 5-16 with buyers for the June account at 100⅜, and the latter rate stood to the close, but the cash price fell to 100¼. For 4½ per cents 104¼ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day on the principal line of Mill Scrip, but quotations, when they have changed, have tended generally in favour of buyers. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue at Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 5 for the others at Rs. 850. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 986¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	986½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	995
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	4,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badhan Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.....	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	70
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.....	3,000	100	100	Rs	12
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.....	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hovel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,335	500	100	Rs. 20	1315
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	700
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

DEATH.

KITCHENER—May 21, at Kasauli, Charlie Chevallier Kitchener, the son of Captain Kitchener, West York Regiment, aged 3 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

THE Bombay Forest Administration Report for 1887-88 has only seen the light quite recently. One or two points regarding the report of the Northern Circle, that is to say, of the circle in which the environs of this city are situated, deserves notice. That circle is under the charge of that most energetic Conservator, Mr. Shuttleworth, who as usual comes in for both praise and blame from Government in connection with his report. Praise for his zeal, ability, and industry in managing his circle during the year under report, and blame for report-writing of a too vigorous kind to suit primness of official etiquette. Mr. Shuttleworth is told that an administration report is not the place for any criticism he may desire to offer on the report submitted by the Forest Commission during 1887-88, and now under the consideration of Government, for whose sole information such remarks should have been reserved, if indeed they are made at all without the previous invitation of Government. Mr. Shuttleworth's remarks, which have called forth this censure, are to the effect that the general tenor of the evidence recorded by the Commission goes to show that the forest areas, which had been formerly assigned, either temporarily for the use of villagers or as occupancy holdings, and under the Survey Settlement to individual cultivators, to supply local wants, had been overworked, if not altogether exhausted and denuded of trees. He goes on to remark that the forest demarcation adopted in the Thana Collectorate has a very important bearing upon the protection of Bombay Harbour against the deposit of silt brought from its catchment area.

This subject of the gradual silting of harbours is in this city and in Western India generally one of first importance, and although Government is annoyed with the Conservator for reiterating his views regarding the necessity of protecting the Bombay Harbour from this evil, the public should be grateful to him for keeping the matter well to the front until all possible remedies have been applied. Examples of the danger of silting up of harbours and waterways are, Mr. Shuttleworth notices, to be seen "in the accomplished destruction of the Gulf of Cambay with the ancient port of Surat, and the magnificent channels of inland navigation, the tidal creeks of the Ratnagiri Collectorate;" and he points to the enormous expense now incurred in dredging in the harbour of Bombay to show that silting is going on. "It is not possible," he remarks, "to say how many cubic feet of soil are removed from the Thana and Kolaba collectorates for eventual deposition in the harbour of Bombay, but it goes without saying that the quantity is enormous, and that there is a very potential agency quietly at work, steadily and very energetically depositing soil in Bombay harbour, which may in time destroy this great commercial port" as effectually as it has destroyed other places on the western coast of India.

The large expense annually incurred by the Trustees of the Bombay harbour is not expended in general dredging operations for defending the harbour, but in keeping clear the docks themselves and the artificially deepened channels leading to them. The silt thus lifted is, however, again thrown into other parts of the harbour where deep channels are not required, so that if Mr. Shuttleworth's theories are correct with regard to the silent work of silting up—and he does not appear to be singular in his views—nothing whatever is now being done for the amelioration of the evil, and it behoves the Government and the Port Trustees to give the matter their most careful attention; the trustees here for many years past have gone to the expense of lifting from the bottom of the harbour something like ten lakhs of tons of silt, and to avoid, we suppose, the expense of landing this quantity of materials and applying it to some useful purpose of reclamation have again cast it into the harbour. This procedure possibly has no immediate or at least visible evil results, or the Trustees, whose interest it is to preserve the harbour, would certainly not adopt it, but in face of the opinions advanced by Mr. Shuttleworth, the procedure does not seem to be consistent with foresight, and we commend the matter to the Trustees' early attention. The expenditure which in the opinion of the Conservator is sufficient to remedy most, if not all, of the evil he apprehends, is, considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, by no means large. The sum spent by the Trustees during a period of five years in dredging silt is between six and seven lakhs of rupees and the expenditure of this amount in the purchase of hill-sides in the catchment area of Bombay harbour, judging by the rates at which the occupancy rights were purchased upon the catchment area of the Tansa Lake, would secure an area of at least 200 square miles, which probably, Mr. Shuttleworth says, is as much if not more than is required to be afforested. It would certainly be a grave mistake, even in these days of financial embarrassment, to allow a capital sum of even seven lakhs of rupees to stand in the way of the insurance of our magnificent harbour against silting risks. It goes without saying that it must be very annoying to the holders of the purse-strings to be continually called upon by energetic officers to spend a few lakhs here and a few lakhs there on this and that work of utility when the lakhs required have been diverted from Provincial to Imperial purposes. We quite sympathise with Lord Reay's Government in its difficulties. In the settled talukas of Thana and Kolaba, something has been done compatible with other conflicting claims. Mr. Shuttleworth's attention was drawn to the matter a year ago in the resolution on his report on 1886-87. And Government evidently does not intend to let the matter rest where it is, for it has "since taken steps with a view to the preparation of a special map of the catchment area of the harbour." The critics have great faith in this map, and it is to be hoped that it will be pushed on to completion with all possible haste, and when it is complete, the energetic member for the Revenue Department who left our shores by the outgoing mail, and his equally energetic *locum tenens*, will see that it is used for some better purpose than the ornamentation of some bare spot on the Secretariat walls.

WE are sorry to find that the useful Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions, has to be closed for want of funds. This institution was established experimentally in April 1884, at the instance of Dr. J. A. Da Gama, the honorary secretary. Dr. Da Gama held that there was need for an Infirmary devoted specially to the treatment of eye and ear diseases in Bombay, although in the existing institutions diseases of the eye and ear have been treated. Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali and other gentlemen, desiring to ascertain whether there was need for a special institution, promised monthly subscriptions for two years certain and some donations were given. The result showed conclusively that there was ample room for such an institution, and the subscribers continued to maintain it for a further period of two years, in the hope that arrangements might be made for establishing it on a permanent basis. During the four years upwards of 17,000 patients have been admitted into the Infirmary. 17,586 cases of eye diseases have been treated and 8,306 of ear diseases. Cures in the eye section are 13,719. Relief effected 2,901, the incurable cases numbering 966, the total in both branches being 25,892. What a mass of human suffering must have been represented by the total of some 26,000 sufferers from affections of the eye and ear, a large number of the cases being very severe. The number of operations for cataract was very great, and it is satisfactory to know that they were highly successful, the newest methods and appliances being applied with great skill by the operator, the indefatigable honorary secretary, who is also the surgeon. The history of the endeavours which have been made to give permanence to the institution must be read from report presented to the subscribers and donors a few days since, which will be found in our issue of 29th May. These endeavours came within a measurable distance of success, and fell through mainly from the refusal of the Municipal Corporation to co-operate with the charitable public and the Government. So long ago as July 1886 Sir Dinshaw Petit offered to the committee of management a sum of thirty thousand rupees for a building if the Government would give a site and provide for maintenance either directly or through the Municipality. Government were willing to give a site, and wrote to the Municipality communicating their willingness to provide the ground, but stating that they could not undertake to maintain the institution, and that it seemed to be a fit object for the expenditure of Municipal funds. The then Town Council passed a resolution stating that they did not see their way to comply with the request made by the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. The subscribers, while negociations were proceeding, resolved to keep the institution going for another two years, and Sir Dinshaw's offer of Rs. 30,000 was kept standing. An effort was made to get the Government to appropriate the surplus of the grant to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to the Eye Infirmary and make the Infirmary part of the hospital. This proposal the Government would not entertain. The Standing Committee, however, by a majority of one recommended the Corporation to vote Rs. 3,600 to the Infirmary for one year, but the Corporation negatived the proposal by a majority of two. The report to the subscribers and donors closes the history with the reproachful remark that the representatives of the city have by a majority of two deprived the poorer classes of the benefits they would derive from the institution and that the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipality, having denied their support to this useful institution, nothing now remains but to close it in all solemnity. The committee, finding that the funds available are not sufficient to defray the cost of carrying on the infirmary for the month of June, have resolved that it shall be closed to-day, the 31st May, and that the balance of Rs. 363 as well as the instruments, furniture, and other things used in the Infirmary should be presented to Dr. Da Gama, who well deserved the cordial thanks which the committee voted to him and to the other honorary surgeons, "who have so generously aided him in carrying out the work of this useful institution at so much sacrifice of their own time." Dr. Da Gama, unwilling that the poor should be deprived of the benefits of the infirmary, has resolved to carry it on himself, and in order to make it accessible to the poor, will charge small fees, almost nominal, only ten rupees being charged for a cataract operation. It is to be hoped that those who have hitherto shown so excellent a spirit in supporting the institution will continue their help, so that Dr Da Gama may not be left with the whole burden on his shoulders.

ACCORDING to Reuter the Marquess of Salisbury received the memorial adopted by the sixty Irish Peers and Conservative members of Parliament praying for the abolition of the post of Viceroy of Ireland yesterday. In reply His Lordship does not seem to have given expression to any opinion as to the light in which Government regards it. But it is certain that one of the alternatives proposed—the appointment of a Prince resident or the abolition of the Viceroyalty—is regarded by the Prime Minister and his colleagues as inevitable. This much is implied. The matter, he states, was under the consideration of Government, but it would be difficult to pass a Bill with reference thereto this Session. The Prime Minister, however, has succeeded in finding a personage willing to undertake the nominal duties of a stop-gap Viceroy in Lord Londonderry's near neighbour, both in England and Ireland, the Earl of Zetland. Eight years his predecessor's senior, Lord Zetland has played even a less prominent part in politics. His record is summed up in a few words. The third Earl, Lawrance Dundas, is a son of the late Hon. John Charles Dundas, youngest son of the first Earl, and married the sister of the present Earl of Scarborough. He served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards and is Colonel of the Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers, Lord Londonderry being Colonel of the Artillery Volunteers of the neighbouring county of Durham. In 1872 he became imbued with a desire for parliamentary life, and in November of that year he gained a seat for the diminutive borough of Richmond, which is close to one of his seats, and has since been absorbed in one of the new Yorkshire divisions, and retained it until May of the next year, when on the death of his father he entered the Upper House. The Viceroy-elect is notorious as a sportsman rather than as a statesman. He has some splendid hounds, which meet four days a week during the season near Richmond. He is a member of the Jockey Club; a member of the Committee of Tattersall's subscription room; has won £32,170 15s. with his horses during the past five years, being thus classed as one of the principal winning owners. He entertained the Prince of Wales when H. R. H. opened the new Town Hall at Middlesborough a couple of months ago, and this practically completes his lordship's record. But considering that the duty of an Irish Viceroy in latter days consists of nothing more than the signing of his name and entertaining, it would appear that the Earl of Zetland is not likely to be found wanting.

IN a convenient, if not altogether a compact, form, Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., the honorary secretary of the Victoria Technical Institute, has given to the public a fully detailed report of the establishment and economy of the institution which owes so much to his skill and energy. The institute, it will be remembered, had actually been at work for several months before its formal inauguration was celebrated, and it is perhaps owing to this fact that the records contain no mention of the date on which the ceremony took place. "In the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Wednesday afternoon performed the ceremony." But when that Wednesday afternoon was—whether in May or January—the reader is not informed. This is an omission which, though apparently slight, might materially affect the value of the report were it not that Mr. Wadia gives *verbatim et literatim* every letter and document which was received or discussed by the Committee which had charge of the undertaking in its initial stages and every Government Resolution since. It might have been well if Mr. Wadia had deferred the publication of the work until such time as the first annual report had been received. But even as it is, Mr. Wadia's production will be of infinite value as a guide in the organisation of similar institutions wherever in India it may be attempted.

FOR the convenience of residents in Bombay who are anxious to reach Poona in comfort before the monsoon is upon us, the G. I. P. Railway Company have arranged to run special up and down trains half an hour before midnight. The trains, however, are only to be run temporarily, and will be stopped immediately the rains commence. Travelling in the heat of the day at present is intolerable, and the Company's arrangement will doubtless be appreciated.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to eight per cent. per annum.

THE week's season report for the Bombay Presidency is thus summarised :—Rain in Gujarat and Southern Maratha Country and in parts of Shikarp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A grand banquet was given at the Mansion House last night in honour of the Marquis of Dufferin. The company assembled was a most brilliant one.

His Lordship, in reply to the speech of the Lord Mayor, who proposed his health, said that he believed the whole of India to be loyal, though it was rather from self-interest than sentiment. The present authoritative *regime* in India, he said, was alone possible in years to come.

His Lordship, referring to Afghan affairs, warmly recognised Russia's honourable fulfilment of the Convention for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, which axiom British policy would uphold.

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury, in receiving the memorial lately adopted by a large number of the Irish Peers and the Irish Conservative members of the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of the Viceroyalty of Ireland yesterday, said that the matter was being considered by the Government, but that it was difficult to pass a Bill in reference thereto this Session. Meanwhile, however, the Earl of Zetland had accepted the Viceroyalty of Ireland.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TENANTS.

There has been but slight resistance offered up to the present to the evictions on Lord Lansdowne's estate.

LOCAL OPTION AND THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The *Pioneer* says :—The Government of India's despatch containing its views on local option and the outstil system was sent home by the last mail.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The introduction of the Bill dealing with charitable endowments has been postponed for a short time.

CONTINUOUS SERVICES IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Government has had under consideration the question of continuous services in the Royal Engineers with a view to a modification of the Rules of 1886, which have not worked satisfactorily

THE EAST INDIAN AND BEHAR-ASSAM RAILWAYS.

It is expected that the joining of the East Indian and Behar- Assam Railways will take place by the 1st of July next.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

Whilst coming down the ghaut at Ootacamunp yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor met with what might have proved a serious accident. His Excellency's carriage overturned whilst turning round a sharp curve. One of the servants, who was riding on the coach-box, was thrown down the khud some 40 feet, but escaped with a severe shaking. His Excellency himself was but slightly bruised, and otherwise not at all injured, and sailed in the evening in the s.s. Nowhera for Gopalpore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅜d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	86⅜
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	41 15-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 29.

10 p.m.	85·2

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	89·2
4 p.m.	89·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Messages for British Guiana will be sent over interrupted portion by boat.

Madras-Pamban interrupted. Ceylon traffic by boat route to and from Pamban.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 30.—The barometer has fallen everywhere. The change is brisk in Northern and Central India and the west coast, and moderate in the Deccan, south of the peninsula, and Ceylon. Pressure is low in Upper Sind, Punjab, N.-W. P., West Bengal, and Berars, and relatively high in the west of the peninsula, the Bay, and Burma, and relatively low pressures are also reported from the Malabar Coast. Winds are easterly and south-easterly in south-west of the peninsula, and there is a slight cyclonic circulation over the Deccan and the Berars ; elsewhere the direction is generally unchanged. Temperature has risen, except in the extreme south, where it is above the average, except Punjab, where it is normal. Rain has fallen in Burma, East Bengal, Assam, the Circars, south of the peninsula, and Ceylon. Colombo reports three and a half inches of rain.

THE reported movement of two Brigades from Quetta towards Kandahar, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is probably founded on the fact that a small body of troops has been ordered in the Chaman direction for the purpose of escort duty with and protection of those engaged in the railway operations in that locality ; or it may be based on the fact that in the scheme of the winter manœuvres during the coming cold weather, which is now being prepared, provision is being made for exercising the Quetta brigades, similarly to last year's manœuvres. Whichever may be the correct solution, there is no truth in the rumour itself that two brigades have been ordered from Quetta towards Kandahar.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, MAY 28.

FOR some weeks past the two subjects most prominent in the public mind have been the unusual heat and the plague of cholera, both of which are still prevailing. For the last fortnight especially the heat has been intense, and I have heard of more than one case of death from sunstroke. The weather is still oppressive, but it is expected that an early monsoon will come to the rescue of the half-stifled population. The outbreak of cholera in the Sudder Bazaar created general uneasiness ; but the prompt measures taken by the local authorities have greatly checked the spread of the disease, though it has not been yet stamped out from amongst us. A sufficient supply of water has been the crying want at Nagpore year after year ; and this year the want has been intensified by the unusual heat, and the consequent drying up of many of the wells. I am glad, however, to say that the Chief Commissioner has just sanctioned a loan of three lakhs of rupees from provincial revenues to the Nagpore Municipality for the extension of the Ambajheri waterworks, in order to supply good water to certain parts of the civil station and the native city that are most urgently in need, and the Executive Engineer in charge of the water-works has been ordered to arrange for increasing the storage capacity of the Ambajheri Reservoir. This is as it should be ; and the next hot season the public, it is hoped, will not suffer, as they did this season, from an insufficient supply of water.

The sanitary investigations made by the Civil Surgeon and Municipal authorities, consequent on the outbreak of cholera, have elicited some startling revelations in regard to the way in which bread was manufactured by the native bakers of Nagpore. The details described by one of the local papers are disgusting in the extreme. The immediate effect was that most of the European residents stopped eating leavened bread for a time. I am informed that clean bakeries under proper supervision will very shortly be at work, and that the English population will soon be supplied with good bread. It would perhaps be a good speculation if one of the European bakers of Bombay were to start a branch business at Nagpore. There has been a general feeling of regret at the untimely death of Mr. F. C. Berry, B.A., C.I.E., Political Agent of the Chattisgarh Feudatories at Raipore, on the 18th instant, from cholera. He was a young and very promising officer, and did special good service in 1882 in the Kalahandi State, which was in a disturbed state at the time, and for which he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The want of dwelling accommodation for the English community at Nagpore is becoming most pressing, and rents are consequently very high. With the exception of the Secretariat offices, almost all the departmental controlling central offices are located in private houses ; moreover, a large and increasing number of railway employés are not provided with dwelling-houses by the railway companies. They have, therefore, to seek for house room about the civil station. The result is that rents have risen all round and become almost unbearable. The only remedy for this uncomfortable state of things is for the Government to erect at once proper buildings for their offices, and for the railway companies to be compelled to erect quarters for their employés. Mr. Mallett, Consulting Engineer for Railways, is shortly expected at Nagpore, which will form his head-quarters. He will find some difficulty in finding suitable houses for himself and his office ; and it is hoped he will see the necessity of pressing the railway authorities to provide quarters for their European servants.

In spite of the trying weather, several of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Nagpore and Kamptee have, during the early part of the month, been taking part in certain public entertainments, such as *tableaux vivants*, songs, &c., with the laudable object of raising funds for the Kamptee Orphanage, which needed help. I understand that these entertainments will be continued after the bursting of the monsoon, as the present intense heat will not admit of further exertions of the kind specified. Mrs. Venning, the wife of our able Commissioner, is the prime mover of these philanthropic entertainments. On the 24th instant the usual Birthday parade was gone through, in which, of course, the Nagpore Volunteer Rifles and the Bengal-Nagpore Volunteers took part. In the evening the last named corps gave a dance in honour of the occasion, and I believe a similar one was held at the public rooms of the civil station.

THE CANTONMENT BILL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following memorandum on Bill No. 17 of 1888 (The Cantonment Bill), chapter V—Immoveable property in cantonments, section 23, sub-section (3) (*a*) :—

To determine satisfactorily what amount of rent ought to be paid to the owner of the house, an officer, who is usually used to decide questions of this nature on judicial and equitable principle, should, I think, be appointed to serve on the committee. The District Judge is, in my opinion, well qualified for this purpose. His services can be immediately availed of for the purposes of the committee (see section 27 of the Bill) ; whereas those of the District Magistrate, or even those of one of his assistants, can be ill spared, especially when they are away from their Sudder station on tour. For these reasons I would respectfully suggest the substitution of the following clause for clause (*a*) of this section:—"The District Judge or an Assistant Judge or a first-class Subordinate Judge appointed by him in this behalf," the necessary alteration being made in sub-section (4).

Section, 23 sub-section (12).—Tenants often enter into an agreement with their landlords, binding themselves not to vacate the house occupied by them before the expiration of the period agreed upon. Should a tenant who has thus bound himself be compelled to vacate the house before the expiration of the specified period, he would be liable to damages. I think he ought to be legally protected. I would, therefore, suggest the insertion of the following clause after this sub-section :—"The occupier of the house shall not be liable to pay any damages or compensation to the owner thereof for vacating it in compliance with a notice served upon him under sub-section (1), clause (*b*), notwithstanding anything contained in the agreement, if any, entered into by the tenant with the owner of it."

Section 23, sub-section (13).—I am of opinion that a building devoted to religious or charitable purposes should not be specified in a certificate under section 23, sub-section (1). I would, therefore, propose to insert the words, "or is devoted to religious or charitable purposes," after the word "administration" in this sub-section.

Section 26 (1).—I think the word "reasonable" ought to be inserted after the words, "within a" in this section.

Section 28 (2).—I may mention here that the transfer of Property Act has not been made applicable to the whole of British India ; for instance, the Bombay Presidency has not yet been brought under its operation.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON W. H. BURKE, M. B., I. M. S., has been granted a year's furlough to Europe on private affairs.

COLONEL C. D'V. LATOUCHE, B. S. C., has been granted permission to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT A. E. AITKEN, S. C., has been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN H. S. B. HODGKINSON, East Yorkshire Regiment, having resigned the adjutancy of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Captain T. W. C. Leatham, 2nd Gloucester Regiment, has been appointed to succeed him. Captain Leatham is senior captain of the battalion.

Two privates of the 1st Connaught Rangers are reported missing. Private M. Burke (24) and Private John McCarthy (30) are set down as deserters but to the official notification it is added that it is presumed they had "no intention of deserting, but strayed away from a reconnoitring party and got lost in the wilds."

IT is understood that Sir Frederick Hogg will not return to India. Fortunately, remarks the Allahabad paper, the Postal Department is already provided with an Officiating Director-General, whose succession to the substantive appointment will be both a gain to the public service and popular among the Post Office staff.

THE WOES OF A MOFUSSIL JUDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rules recently issued by the Bombay High Court for regulating the practice and procedure of civil courts in this Presidency, and which have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 18th ultimo, necessarily raise the question whether, under the heavy load of personal labour sought to be imposed thereby upon District and Subordinate Judges, it would at all be possible for them to get through their work with greater despatch than was the case when those officers were left to discharge their ordinary functions untrammelled by any such rules. The functions of a judicial officer, whether belonging to the civil or criminal side, are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. The weighing of evidence, the consulting the requisite works of authority on questions of law, and the writing of judgments, come under the former head, while the rest of his duties, such as taking evidence, &c., might well be classed under the latter. It is a well-known fact that quiet seclusion is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the former kind of work, while the latter admits of its being done anywhere and at any time. There might, no doubt, be found in the ranks of the judicial service a few brilliant officers who are able to do the entire work with perfect ease and equanimity amids the distraction of mind not infrequently occasioned by the presence and the gaze of a curious multitude in open court. Such instances, however, are extremely rare, while the bulk of the members of the judicial service prefer to do such work in quiet, not seldom devoting to it the best portion of their private time in the morning. This is absolutely necessary for those who have not been provided with suitable court accommodation in the mofussil, where sub-judges have often to content themselves with such wretched private buildings that the court-room and chamber are not unfrequently located in one and the same place.

It cannot, of course, be denied that judicial officers generally attended court somewhat late before the new rules were framed, but this happened only on occasions when they had on hand some ripe cases of a complicated nature, and surely few of your readers would be found disposed to grudge them a brief repose after the exhaustion induced by hard work in the morning. Apart from the fact that the task of writing judgments in important contested cases is best done at home or in chambers, the practice, I believe, is highly conducive to public convenience, inasmuch as it obviates the necessity of one's having to adjourn the cases set down for hearing on a particular day, which would otherwise have to be done if judicial officers employed their working time in court in perusing papers and writing judgments in contested cases. The existing practice, in my humble opinion, is not only convenient, but leads to satisfactory results in the highest degree. In fact, it not only accelerates despatch, but ensures work of both better quality and quantity. What with perusing case records, writing judgments, taking evidence, and carrying on official correspondence, a judicial officer has scarcely any spare time at his disposal. It may be that the latitude heretofore allowed to judicial officers in the matter of attendance has not been judiciously exercised in a few instances, and this has, perhaps, engendered an impression that this is the case with all. To take the exception, however, as the rule, involves an unmitigated censure upon the majority of officers, whose honesty, ability, and general character has called forth universal approbation. Strictly speaking, the majority of them are honestly anxious to clear up their files rather than maintain appearances by attending the court at fixed hours. In fact, they prefer despatch of solid work to mechanical attendance, so as to obviate censure on the part of higher authorities for tardy disposal of cases. The state of balance of cases, the time taken up in disposing of them, and the patience and thoroughness with which the work is done, is, I believe, the sure and safest criterion of the efficiency or otherwise of a judicial officer, and not the time at which he attends or leaves the court occasionally. It is, therefore, a matter of no small regret that the High Court should have deemed it expedient to insist upon their presence in court from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., as also to saddle them with unnecessary extra work which might with advantage be done by ministerial officers. The only result that I can foreses of the strict enforcement of the new rules is no other than an undesirable protraction of contested cases, and the consequent unmerited condemnation of conscientious and hardworking officers for the faults of the new system. I may add that the roznama or case diary kept at present sufficiently answers the purpose of the minute and proceedings ordered to be kept under the new rules.—Yours, &c.,

May 29. JUDEX.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at No. 2, Dalal Street, yesterday, Mr. Damodhardass Tapidas in the chair, when the following report of the directors was submitted and adopted :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December 1888. Your directors regret to state that owing again to the failure of the cotton crops in Bellary districts, and having no purchasing agency as other companies have, the company's presses have done very little pressing business during the past season. 3,477 bales were pressed in the year ; this with the Adoni Factory not at all at work have caused a loss of Rs. 2,062-3, as shown in the balance sheet circulated amongst you. The directors have made inquiries in many places on the Madras side for erecting a new factory. There was one place where they thought it would be advisable to erect—that was Gondacul,—but as there was a difficulty of water, they have, therefore, relinquished the idea, and they recommend you to sell the finishing press, boiler, and engine purchased for the new factory. Messrs. Framjee and Co., of Madras, the former lessees of our company, have filed a suit against our company in the Bellary Court to recover 4 per cent. Government Papers for Rs. 5,000, which they have placed with our company as security, and the case will be heard on the 19th August 1889. This sum has been retained by the company for certain damages and rent due from them. At the ordinary general meeting last year the shareholders were not willing that the company's property be insured, hence it is kept uninsured, but your directors think it is to the interest of the company to insure the company's property, and they, therefore, ask your sanction to do so. The recent combination effected by all the press companies at Bellary, although does not relate to the report under review, your directors, for the information of the shareholders, beg to state that they have joined this combination, and our company's share is fixed at 7 per cent. Mr. Motiram Bugobhai retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The following resolutions were proposed and adopted :—Mr. Motiram Bagoobhai was re-elected director of the company, and Mr. Cassidass Mansukram was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 40.

An extraordinary general meeting was then called, when the following resolution was adopted :—That the words, "but excepting in the 7th line of clause No. 100 of the articles of association," be deleted.

TODDY LICENSES AT THANA.

ELEVEN hundred owners of toddy trees, bhundaries, ryots, and agricultural labourers of the Taluka Dahanu and Peta, Umargaum, in the Thana district, have sent a petition to the Governor in Council representing their grievances with reference to the present system of levying duties and auction sale of licenses. In the course of a long petition they write :—

Your Excellency's Government is most humbly solicited to sanction the grant without restraint of both kinds of licenses, namely, shop and tree-foot licenses and to do away with the limitation of the number of shops, inasmuch as the Abkari Department, to which your Excellency's Government have left the authority of fixing the number of shops and tree-foot licenses, has already fixed upon a small number, and despite the necessity being shown, withheld the granting of tree-foot licenses in those villages where shop-licences have been already granted. Your Excellency's Government will at once perceive that tree-foot licenses are more necessary than shop-licenses, inasmuch as purer and better toddy is to be had there than in the shops.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·747
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·7
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	76‡
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	92·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, WNW, W, WNW, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight to midnight.

HYDERABAD SPORT AT OOTACAMUND.

A GOOD deal of indignation, writes the *Madras Mail*, has been caused at Ootacamund, by the indulgence, by some opulent visitors from Hyderabad, of a form of sport which, however congenial to public tastes in the Nizam's Dominions, should not, it is thought, be permitted within the territory of H.M. the Queen-Empress. A leopard, kept on short commons in a small cage, and cramped by its imprisonment, is taken out to an open space, and surrounded by "sportsmen" armed with spears and mounted. The door of the cage is opened, and the unfortunate leopard emerges, looks around in search of cover to which it may betake itself, but finds that it is girdled by human beings. It is at a loss to know what to do, when a few spears are thrown at it to increase its activity, and it then darts here and there hoping to find a point at which it may make its escape. But its enemies are numerous, and it is soon wounded by one spear after another, and, in the end, it is literally done to death in the name of sport. The "sportsmen" who have imported this form of sport into the Nilgiris have intimated that it would be very agreeable to them to be honoured with the company of some of the British sportsmen in the place at a "kill," but they have had it brought home to them that European sportsmen strongly disapprove of sport of this description, and decline to give a sanction to it by their presence. The Hyderabad sportsmen see no more cruelty in the spearing of a leopard in the manner described than in the sticking of a pig—a form of sport that is very popular, if not with the animals that are liable to be operated upon, at least with British sportsmen. But the pig is fairly hunted, and has a chance for dear life. He is not unnerved by captivity, nor is he set loose in the open ; but having been found, he is pursued at considerable risk to the pursuer, and sometimes he scores, and makes away with flying colours and all the honours of war. Pig-sticking may not be a form of sport that a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would approve, but it promotes pluck, good horsemanship, and skill in the use of a weapon without depriving the pig of a chance of escape. There is a wide difference in degree, our contemporary observes, between hunting a wild pig in its haunts, and spearing a dejected, starveling leopard suddenly released from the close captivity of a cage. In deference to local susceptibilities the Hyderabad gentlemen referred to will do well if they resolve to reserve the "sport" of caged-leopard spearing for enjoyment in Hyderabad.

THE EVILS OF BURMESE LIFE.

THE official narrative of the recent capture of two great Bohs, who, forgetting their greatness, tried to hide under haystacks and were ignominiously taken, after vilely endeavouring to run for it, is a thing of interest, writes an up-country paper. The Bohs were Maung Tha Tu and Maung Eik ; and the official report shows that the former was "not worked till last cold weather," when Mr. Hertz started the operations. The capture was effected skilfully, supported by fortunate accidents. A follower of Boh Tha Tu, who came in and surrendered, first gave Mr. Hertz correct information about the wanted Bohs, who were supposed to be quite in another place. Therefore Mr. Hertz surprised the village by daybreak, going straight to the house of concealment ; but Tha Tu was not to be found, the host stating that he had passed him on. The next host who had taken the Boh over, was then seized, and questions were put to him ; but he also had passed the Boh on. This occurred again, but the third host refused to say where he was. Things looked hopeless, and a search of the village began ; and nothing was found. But Mr. Hertz remembered him of some haystacks outside the village, and these were being explored when Maung Eik suddenly broke cover and, as the special diary says, "bolted ;" but he was quickly secured, refusing, however, to speak of Tha Tu. The search, therefore, proceeded until Tha Tu himself broke and ran, but was ultimately run down. All this is creditable to Mr. Hertz, as doubtless the powers think.

An evil which just now afflicts Upper Burma, is railway robberies. We are told that these are "still rife." The precautions taken against these robberies and their accomplishment, notwithstanding, are circumstances which are held to aggravate the hardship. On a recent occasion more than a dozen disguised policemen in the train, sharply looking about for robbers, were mocked at ; for the robber came to rob, and robbed, maugre the disguised policemen, who managed to succeed only—in remaining disguised. One robber jumped into a mail train—which curiously enough, is described as "moving rapidly"—and, claiming from a woman a box of jewelry valued at Rs. 500, leaped back and disappeared into the darkness. People now thereabouts have lost confidence in disguised policemen, and some are asking for a European inspector.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the two local clubs, the Simla Cricket Club and the Union, and a very exciting game resulted. The scores were small owing to the rain, play having to be stopped from 12 to 3 o'clock and the pitch changed. Simla went in first and scored 83, Colonel J. C. Stewart playing a most careful and useful innings of 27 and remaining in until the eighth wicket had fallen. Mr. Hutchins with 14 was the only other player who got into double figures. The Union began very well, scoring 16 before a wicket fell. Fox batted steadily, and when 57 had been made for 4 wickets it looked as if the Simla Cricket Club would be beaten, as there were twelve players on each side. But the next four wickets fell for only 10 runs and the innings closed for 76, the last two men making nothing. The fielding was particularly good on both sides, while Morrison's analysis showed 8 wickets for 43 runs, and Partridge's 5 for 12. Score :—

SIMLA CRICKET CLUB.

Col J C Stewart, hit wicket b Morrison	27
Mr M Bicknell c Prace b Morrison	2
Mr E Weston c Ellison b Morrison	8
Mr J E Waterfield b Morrison	4
Mr A E J Perkins l b w b Prace	5
Hon'ble P P Hutchins l b w b Morrison	14
Sir H M Durand b Morrison	0
Mr J P Hewett c Ellison b Morrison	4
Mr B E Lattey b Craddock	0
Capt Clem Browne c Fox b McDonald	9
Mr R F Lowis not out	2
Gr Partridge c Craddock b Morrison	2
Extras : Bye 1, leg-bye 1, wides 4	6
Total	83

THE UNION CLUB.

Mr L Fox c Browne b Partridge	30
Mr D McDonald b Waterfield	6
Mr F W Rogers b Weston	2
Mr A White b Weston	8
Mr C J Arbery b Weston	7
Mr A J Craddock b Partridge	4
Mr A Laville b Weston	4
Sergeant H Morrison c Weston b Partridge	0
Mr J Scott l b w b Partridge	8
Mr J S Salt run out	1
Mr F J Prace not out	0
Mr E W Ellison c Lowis b Partridge	0
Extras : Byes 3, wides 3	6
Total	76

A SWARM OF BEES AT SEA.

A Ceylon paper says :—The B I steamer Canara, which arrived at Colombo on Saturday, 18th inst., from Bombay *via* coast ports, brought more than her usual number of passengers. At Cannanore, where she lay two miles from the shore, a large swarm of bees, numbering some tens of thousands, settled on her foreyard, forming a cluster about 3 feet long by 18 inches in depth. It was considered inadvisable to attempt to dislodge them before the arrival of the vessel at Colombo, as at each of the coast ports she lay some miles from the shore. But on Saturday night the third officer, enveloped in a blanket and armed with a hose, climbed the mast and gave the dangerous visitors a dose of salt water. The infuriated bees flew about the ship all night in search of their disturber, but not finding him in the morning concluded to quit. They were last seen making a bee-line for the northern suburb of Colombo.

PREPARATIONS are being made for Her Majesty's forthcoming visit to North Wales. This is not the Queen's first visit to the Principality. In 1832, as Princess Victoria, she stayed at Powis Castle and Wynnstay, in company with the Duchess of Kent. Thirty years ago Her Majesty and the Prince Consort journeyed to Bangor in order to open the bridge spanning the Menai Straits, and were received with an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm. On the occasion of her forthcoming visit, the Queen will again stay a Wynnstay, the seat of Sir Watkin Wynn, for a few hours, and will then proceed to Pale Mansion, on the shores of Bala Lake.

THE SOBRIETY OF ANCIENT INDIA.

A WRITER in the *Madras Mail*, says a contemporary, some months ago, in concluding an interesting article on the above subject, said :—"The next time an English Member of Parliament rises in the House of Commons to dilate on the declension of India from its high state of perfect sobriety, and to prophesy the glorious results which would follow the abolition of the farming system, Lord Cross might do worse than send him a copy of the old chronicler of the Khilji dynasty." As, therefore, Messrs. S. Smith, Caine, M'Laren and Co. thought fit recently to endeavour to smirch the fiscal policy of the Government of India, an endeavour in which they were, owing to the culpable negligence of the Tory whips, successful, it will be appropriate if we refer briefly to the state of affairs in the time of Ala-ud-Din as recorded by the historian mentioned above. A translation of the *Tarikhi Firoz Shah* was published some time ago in the *Journal* of the *Asiatic Society* and from it we learn that Ala-ud-Din, "one of the ablest, if most ferocious of the early Mahomedan rulers of Northern India," at about the end of the thirteenth century, and in the beginning of his reign, undertook certain measures for ensuring the tranquillity of his dominions, which were disturbed by revolts, and the first step he took towards this end was the prohibition of "wine-parties," the chief cause, as he supposed, of the revolts. "The people," said the historian, "are in the habit of having wine-parties for the purpose of wine-drinking, when they disclose their most secret thoughts to each other, make confederates, and hatch conspiracies." Ala-ud-Din also prohibited the drinking and sale of wine, and the vessels, glasses, and bottles formerly used in the palace on the occasion of these wine feasts, were destroyed, while the wine stored in the royal cellars, an immense quantity, was brought up and poured into the streets, so that "pools and puddles were formed as in the rainy weather." Ala-ud-Din was determined that his commands should be obeyed, and to prevent the wavering from turning away and continuing their wine-bibbing he resorted to a method that would, he hoped, instil a wholesome dread into them. With this view he constructed wells, before the Badaon gate at Delhi, into which those who still persisted in their evil ways, and either sold or drank wine, were thrown. He also sent messengers all over the districts to proclaim the decree which he had promulgated. The natural consequence of these vigorous measures was that the revenue was seriously affected, but Ala-ud-Din was content to suffer this loss if only his people would refrain from imbibing noxious intoxicating liquids.

But his well-meant endeavours were, as might have been expected, futile, for we read that although the upper class gave up drinking wine, "shameless, ill-disposed persons erected stills and distilled spirits from sugar, and drank and sold wine in secret, or they filled bags outside the town with wine and put them between loads of grass and fuel, or had recourse to other tricks of conveying wine into the city." Others again, unable to restrain their craving for spirits, and fearing the punishment that they knew would be meted out to them if apprehended wine-robbing in the city, proceeded to villages many miles distant where they indulged their appetites to the full. The state of things went from bad to worse, and, seeing the pass at which matters had arrived, Ala-ud-Din was compelled to amend his policy of prohibition, and ordered, instead, that "if any one distilled spirits privately and drank the liquor in seclusion, without having a party, or assembly, and without selling it, he would not be interfered with." This policy was, apparently, successful, for we fail to find any further mention as to later order issued on the subject. We have also drawn attention in a recent article to the futile endeavours of the Rajah of Travancore in 1787, and of Tippoo Sultan to suppress the liquor traffic. From the most ancient books of the Hindoos, as well as from the hereditary traditions of certain classes, it may be learnt that intoxicating liquors have always been manufactured and used in India. Distillation was practised more than three thousand years ago by the ancient Aryans. They made an inebriating juice of the Soma, or "moon-plant," which they employed both for sacrifices and for domestic use. The Soma drink was made from the juice of a creeper (Sarcostemma viminalis), diluted with water, mixed with barley meal, clarified butter, and the meal of wild rice, and fermented in a jar for nine days. The starchy substance of the meal supplied the material for the vinous fermentation, and the soma juice played the part of hops in beer. Its effects were those of alcohol. In the Institutes of Manu regulations for the classes of distillers and vendors of spirits are laid down with much paticularity. So, again, there can be no doubt that from time immemorial the Dravidians and aboriginal races have largely distilled, or fermented, strong drink from the cocoanut, sago, date, and palmyra palms ; from sugar and rice ; and in the forests from the dried flowers of the Mohwa, or *Bassia latifolia*. The practice of deriving a revenue from a tax upon the scale of intoxicating liquors appears to have been a very ancient one among Hindoo Governments, and the Institutes of Manu above mentioned point to an excise duty upon liquors and other articles as a proper mode of raising funds for the purposes of government. The Khammary, or tax, upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, will be found in the list of taxes which were remitted by the Emperor Akbar.

From the above it will be seen that the old Indians of hundreds of years ago were not so abstinent as the would-be reformers. Messrs. S. Smith, Caine, M'Laren and Co., would have us believe, and that though the use of intoxicating liquor is now, doubtless, in many districts too largely indulged in, yet, as our contemporary remarked, there is not a district, at the present day, "where anything approaching the habitual and systematic wine-bibbing which the chronicler of Firoz Shah declared was prevalent in the days of Ala-ud-Din."

AUSTRALIA'S CHANCES AT CALCUTTA.

"AUGUR" in the last *Australasian* says :—The great event of the next Calcutta meeting is to be the Cooch Behar Cup, to which the Maharajah of Cooch Behar generously gives 10,000 rupees, which will be added to the entrance-money and a sweepstakes of 150 rupees ; the second horse to receive 800 rupees, and the third 400 rupees. It is to be a weight-for-age race of one mile and a quarter, but the winner of this season's Viceroy's Cup is to carry 14lbs., and the winner of the Trial Stakes 7lbs. extra. This is one of the races that Indian sportsmen will make a big attempt to win, and Southall will doubtless take a couple with him to India to annex the rich prizes, if possible. I hear from Sydney that the Honorable James White has been sounded as to what sum he would take for Abercorn and Carlyon, but 2,000 guineas for the former and 1,500 for the latter are figures which stop the way, and as the Squire of Kirkham would not deliver either until after the A. J. C. meeting, there is not likely to be a deal. Sound horses like Cyclops, Recall, and Plutarch ought to suit India, and as Moorhouse is said to be an arrant rogue, any one of the three ought to be capable of disposing of him. It is thought in India that in making the distance only a mile and a quarter the framer of the conditions has thrown out a bait for English horses who do not stay so well as the Australians imported to India. The announcement of so rich a prize has created a little sensation in India, and it is said that Captain Warner has already started for England for the purpose of obtaining something likely to take down the Australian flag. Lord William Beresford, too, is on the look-out for a horse better than Myall King, and Mr. E. Weekes is expected to purchase something for him.

THE HYDERABAD PESHKARSHIP.

WE learn that shortly after the return of His Highness to Hyderabad, writes the *Deccan Times*, he will confer the Peshkarship with the usual ceremony upon Rajah Kishen Pershad, the grandson of the late Maharajah Narayan Pershad Bahadur. We hear that the Nizam also intends investing the young Rajah with the full powers appertaining to the office. Besides the message of condolence sent by His Highness by telegraph, the Rajah also received similar telegrams from Sir Kurshed Jah and Sir Salar Jung. The latter also sent the Nawab Byram Jung to personally express his sorrow at the great loss the family had sustained by the death of the late Peshkar. On the occasion of the Hindoo ceremonies performed on the thirteenth day after death, the Rajah Kishen Pershad distributed on Monday the sum of twenty thousand rupees amongst the poor of the city.

THE list of prizes for the Wimbledon meeting, to open on July 8, have been completed by the National Rifle Association, and shows that the value of the prizes offered for competition—exclusive of Challenge Cups—will be between eleven and twelve thousand pounds. The total sum offered in the Queen's Prize Series is two thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, in four hundred prizes, ranging from the two hundred and fifty pounds given by Her Majesty, with the Gold Medal and Gold Badge of the Association, to a hundred prizes of two pounds each.

MR. PARNELL'S "EXAGGERATION."

THE proceedings of the Parnell Commission during the last few days before the mail left, particularly that portion of them, in which Mr. Parnell's candid confession was made, will doubtless be a subject of much controversy hereafter. For the benefit of our readers therefore we give verbatim a report of the cross-examination on the 3rd inst., on the point concerning the leagues, and Mr. Parnell's subsequent explanation :—

The Attorney-General (to Mr. Parnell) : Did you on any one single occasion, in any one public speech that you made, ever denounce secret societies ?—I daresay I have.

No, no ; "daresay I have" went do. Have you ever done so ?—I cannot say.

Did you ever appeal to any audience from 1879 to 1881 to assist in putting down the secret societies ?—I have already told you that I never referred to secret societies in any way.

Did you ever caution your hearers against joining them ?—I think my last answer covers this one.

Very well if you think so, Mr. Parnell, do you remember opposing Mr. Forster's Act of 1881 ?—Certainly I do.

Was not the contention of Mr. Forster and Sir William Harcourt, and the other supporters of the Government, that there were these organisations working secretly that committed these crimes ?—I daresay these were among the reasons given by Mr. Forster.

And that behind these secret societies was the Land League. The statement, I think, about the Land League was, "that the branches consisted of village ruffians and broken-down tailors, and that these secret societies were supported by the Land League, and in sympathy with the League ?"—I don't think Mr. Forster ever made that statement.

You will forgive me, but that is not a fair way of dealing with my question. At that time did you hold the opinion that it was secret societies hostile to the Land League ?—I have always held the opinion that crime in Ireland was due to local societies.

Did you hold the opinion which you have pledged your word to-day that the crime of 1879, 1880, and 1881 was due to the influence of secret societies ?—I formed that opinion.

Did you not say, in the House of Commons, that the secret societies had ceased to exist ?—I might have made that statement, and if I did do so in the House it was an exaggerated statement. (Slight sensation.)

Did you not say that in the House ?—I might have done so.

Did you believe it to be true ?—It was an exaggerated statement.

At this point Mr. Reid, Q. C., was talking in an undertone to Sir C. Russell, whereupon the Attorney-General complained of the constant interruptions of his learned friends.

The President (sharply) : Although a good many things are said by counsel which do not reach my ear, I hear a running comment which must be exceedingly inconvenient to the counsel engaged in the case.

Mr. Reid said that he spoke in quite a low tone to Sir Charles Russell, and his observation was not intended for the Attorney-General.

The Attorney General : I have been seriously personally inconvenienced by these constant interruptions on the part of my learned friends for the last three days. I am quite sure, however, that it was not intentional, and if I hear no more of them I will not say anything further about it.

The President : I shut my ears to it.

The Attorney-General : Now, Mr. Parnell, I will read this extract to you from your speech delivered in the House of Commons on the 7th January, 1881. "Secret conspiracies do not now exist in Ireland." Do you remember using those words ?—I remember the speech perfectly.

Do you remember the words, and did you believ

take advantage of the Arrears Act—chiefly indirect influence—and also that they would denounce outrage.

But just observe, in view of your evidence, was this a true or misleading statement, "Sheridan's influence was of sufficient importance in the West, owing to the fact that he had been chief Land League organiser in Connaught ?"—I prefer to take my own account.

Have you ever denied that that statement was an accurate representation of what passed ?—Part of what passed.

Was it a true statement that these four were to use their influence and that Sheridan was of importance ?—Undoubtedly.

You have now said that your information was that secret societies did exist ?—Undoubtedly.

That secret societies had been formed underneath the Land League by the persons you have mentioned. Now, which statement is the true one ? The one misleading the House or the statement you now make ?

The statement I made in the House in reference to the Arrears Act was the true statement. It was formed upon better information.

Which of these statements is the true one ?—The one I make to-day is the statement I believe to be the true one, as representing most accurately what the real state of affairs was at the time.

You have expressed your opinion and intention of always working by means of Constitutional action. Do you refer to secret societies as constitution action ?—Certainly not.

If what you now say is true, and that you believe secret societies did exist can you explain to me how it is you have never, during the whole course of that seven or eight years, used one word towards putting down or detecting secret societies ?—The question was not at any time pressing, for after the passing of the Arrears Act secret societies disappeared and crime almost immediately diminished in a mysterious and material fashion.

Have you ever denounced or said anything until your evidence in the box in condemnation of those men allied to you or not allied to you, who were continuing the line of conduct of physical force ?—As I say, the necessity disappeared after the passing of the Arrears Act ; crime diminished, and the necessity for denouncing crime or secret societies disappeared with it.

Can you point to any single denunciation of secret societies by one of your colleagues in the whole course of the time from 1879 to 1888 ?—I will examine their speeches, and endeavour to inform you.

It is not a question of endeavouring to inform me. Do you know of any such one ?—I cannot call to mind any such example at present.

Upon their Lordships taking their seats shortly after half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. Mr. Parnell entered the box, and said :—

My Lord,—I wish to make a correction upon my evidence of Friday. With regard to my speech in the House of Commons on the 7th January, 1881, in which I moved an amendment to the Address, and which the Attorney-General read out to me, I admitted it as indicating that I was engaged in an attempt to mislead the House of Commons, that I was representing that all secret societies had ceased to exist in Ireland, that being not a correct statement—in fact, an untrue statement to my knowledge. That was the substance of the evidence I gave, but I find on reference to my speech in "Hansard" that the representation that all secret societies had ceased to exist in Ireland was not within the scope or drift of the argument of the speech, nor of the motion in question. I find that I was referring to the Ribbon organisation, which had been very strong in parts of Ireland, but which had commenced to crumble away in 1872, and which, at the date at which I was speaking, was practically non-existent. That was the secret society to which I was referring in my speech, and that was a fairly accurate representation of the state of affairs so far as I understood them, and was not a misleading statement made either intentionally or otherwise. Of course, I knew at that time that the great Fenian organisation had branches all over Ireland, and before looking at the statement in the speech—the broad one, that secret societies had ceased to exist—I supposed I had referred to the cessation of the existence of the Fenian branches, as well as of the Ribbon Society, which would have been manifestly a false statement.

IN PRAISE OF CHESS.

Chess players are, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as a rule, the best of companions, experienced, yet not cynical, humorous, unconventional, entertaining, sympathetic. Your mother-in-law might not appreciate them, you would not invite them to meet a colonial bishop, but if you are yourself a good fellow you will certainly like them. They are men of quip and quirk, and of insight too ; they have "humours," they tell stories and stories are told of them. Of course there are exceptions, but generally this is true of all ranks of players, from the high priests in Cassia's temple who live (somewhat scantily it may be) of the things of the altar, down to the weakrook-players of provincial clubs.

Indeed, one of the advantages of the game is that there is such a spirit of genial freemasonry among its followers. Men are already half friends, who have one strong interest in common. Consider, again, the enthusiasm which chess players have for their game. A friend was telling me of his troubles : "But, Lord bless you," he ended, "if it were not for those little things what a grand game we might make of chess!" What a string of incidents could one bring to show how the passion for the game can conquer even the fear of death ! From the Caliph's "Let me alone, for I see a mate against Kuthar," down to the French players who in 1848 tranquilly continued their game while a few yards off the street was barricaded and men were falling by the barricades; in the one and in the other there is the same devotion to the game, the same absorption in it. And the instances where men while playing chess have received notice of condemnation to death, to be followed by instant execution, and have only asked to be allowed to finish the game, and have finished it—can whist or any other game show the like ? Let me not forget the saying of Sir Walter Raleigh who, as much as any man, had borne misfortune, and borne it bravely. "I do not wish to live," said he, "longer than I can play chess."

Chess has been and is all this and more, but I dare not venture to depict what it may become. That is a theme for a poet, and the illustrious President of the British Chess Association might, in its honour worthily employ the glorious measure of his "Locksley Hall." I only ask, *en passant*, why we should not have international disputes settled, not by war, but by chess champions duly chosen to represent their countries ? There is one thing more I must say. The great game has its tender, its romantic side, as no game can have at which more than two people play. It smiles on lovers, and can even be the cause of love. Only a few years ago a chess player condemned to live in the country solaced his solitude by playing games by correspondence. Post-cards daily brought or daily took his move. His antagonist was a lady ; before the contest was over he had got to know this lady, and their acquaintance ripened into intimacy, intimacy into love, and love was crowned with marriage. And this couple, not unmindful of the kindly influence which had brought them together, determined that the very rites of their marriage should "something savour" of the game. So they invited from London a certain clergyman whose genial face—"the front of Mars himself"—is well known in chess circles ; none but a chess player of his eminence should celebrate their union. And when bridegroom and bride rose from the wedding breakfast it was only to sit down to a game of chess—the first of their wedded life. Ah ! happy, happy pair, under what happy auspices did you start on the highway of marriage !

THE POPULARITY OF ST. JACOB'S OIL IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Rutland *Echo* says : "From our own experience and from analysis made, a new remedial agent, praised by the press, is indeed a marvel. Mr. Chadwick, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, who suffered terribly with rheumatism in his arms and shoulders, was entirely cured after a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil, the remedy referred to."

Mr. George Turnbull, who has been for fourteen years employed in the Royal Arsenal Gun Factory at Woolwich, says : "For several years I have been afflicted with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders. I failed to receive any benefit from different remedies I tried, until I used St. Jacob's Oil. A few applications banished all pain and completely cured me."

For more than nine months Mr. Harry L. Agnue, carpenter in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, suffered from neuralgia in the head. He could obtain no relief, but a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil removed all pain and cured him.

Mr. Frederick Pain, employed fourteen years in the Portsmouth Dockyard, says :—"His wife, who for years was a helpless cripple from combined rheumatic difficulties, given up by three eminent medical men of Portsmouth as incurable, was relieved of pain from using the contents of one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, and by continuing its use two weeks, was permanently cured."

There is no bodily pain which cannot be removed by St. Jacob's Oil. It acts like magic. It cures when everything else had failed. It is the only absolute specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, headache, toothache, burns, scalds, and bruises.

GLIMPSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE DRINK-BLIGHT IN AFRICA.

The Duke of Westminster drew attention in the House of Lords on Monday (6th inst.), to the evils attending the introduction of foreign spirits among native races in Africa, and appealed to the Government to continue their efforts to mitigate them by restriction, and where possible by prohibition, of the liquor traffic. He said the evidence of some witnesses from Africa was that the liquor traffic was almost as great an evil there as the slave trade. The countries from which the spirits were imported were England, America, Portugal, and especially Germany ; and the spirits were not tolerably good and wholesome, but as bad as bad could be. There was one quality of gin sold at 2s. 6d. per dozen pint bottles, and rum at 9d. per gallon, so that their Lordships could judge what the quality would be.

The Earl of Carnarvon said that his noble friend had not painted in exaggerated language the disasters and miseries resulting from the unrestricted drink traffic amongst the natives of Africa. He did not think it was too much to add that for every gallon of spirits imported a bale of legitimate goods was kept out. The Colonial Office might do something to influence the Crown Colonies with the view of checking the system of paying wages in drink, and of taking steps, by issuing licences or otherwise, to restrict and regulate the traffic; and the Foreign Office might do something by bringing about concert for common action on the subject between England and the other Powers having interests in the African Continent. The Secretary for the Colonies, in replying, said there was not at present so much want of legislation on the subject in the Colonies, as there was inefficient enforcement of that legislation arising from want of power on the part of the Colonies to enforce it efficiently. The legislation was of a kind most difficult to enforce. He was happy to say however, that proposals had just been received for appointing supervisors over the natives in South Africa. Among their other duties, those supervisors would advise the chiefs against the excesses that prevailed. He had been able to sanction the appointment of those supervisors, and he would strongly urge on them the necessity of seeing that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives was enforced. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by promising to take into his consideration all the points raised in the discussion.

ABUSING THE IRISH POLICE.

Mr. Atherley Jones obtained leave in the Commons on Monday (6th inst.), to move the adjournment of the House, in order to discuss as "a matter of urgent and definite public importance," the conduct of the police at Falcarragh, and the circumstances connected with the arrest of Mr. Harrison, and the prosecution of Mr. Conybeare. The Solicitor-General for Ireland defended the action of the police, but steadily refused to touch the Conybeare case. Then Mr. Conybeare made a long speech, narrating the events he was free to describe, but being carefully warned off from time to time by the Speaker when he showed a disposition to travel over forbidden ground. Finally he denounced the "police terrorism" prevailing in Donegal and the "black deeds" of Mr. Balfour, which were "done in the darkness," but which must be made to face the light. Mr. Bradlaugh upheld the contention of Sir Horace Davey that it was no crime to give bread to a man, however wrong and criminal that man might be, and then the Chief-Secretary for Ireland delivered an uncommonly lively speech, which was by turns much cheered by the Ministerialists and much groaned at by the Opposition. Mr. Balfour pointed out—and it was noticed that he appeared to receive some little legal prompting from Sir Edward Clarke on the subject—that though it was not in itself an offence to give a man bread, yet to give him bread for the purpose of assisting him to commit an offence was undoubtedly an offence against the law of England as well as against the law of Ireland. He declared the police were "carrying on a most difficult work in a country which was practically in a state of revolution." Sir William Harcourt, who spoke next, fastened at once upon the Chief Secretary's statement that Ireland was "in a condition of revolution." It was in vain that Mr. Balfour twice interrupted him to show that this was a misrepresentation of what he had said, or at all events of what it must be obvious he meant. Sir William would keep him strictly to the letter of his statement. Mr. Balfour pointed out that he had meant to refer not to the whole of Ireland, but simply to the state of one particular barony in Donegal, whereupon Sir William Harcourt retorted with majestic scorn that it was "difficult to imagine a revolution in a barony." Mr. Gladstone solemnly censured the Government for defending the police, and reminded the House that that was just what they did over the Mitchelstown affair, which through the illegality of the Government and their agents cost three Irishmen their lives. The fact was that the Irish police exhibited a tendency to excess, to aggression, and to illegality, which was deeply lamented, but not at all to be wondered at, as they took their tone from the speeches of Mr. Balfour. The House then divided about eight o'clock, and the motion for adjournment was negatived by 259 votes against 153.

THE "CAT" FOR RUFFIANS.

The proposal to extend the use of the cat to ruffians convicted of crime of violence other than garrotting, was discussed in Parliament on Wednesday, 8th inst. Mr. Milvain, in moving the second reading of the Corporal Punishment Bill, said it amended the law, in the first instance, by abolishing flogging upon incorrigible rogues, because such offenders had not the advantage of being tried by a jury, and because the offences did not come within the category of violent or brutal offences, to which he hoped to make the law applicable. In the case of juvenile offenders under 16 years of age, the punishment would be whipping with the birch rod only. In the case of adults, he proposed to extend the bill to three classes of offenders. The first was burglars armed with dangerous or offensive weapons ; the second, persons guilty of rape, accompanied with aggravated violence, or where committed by two or more persons ; and, in the third place to offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Bradlaugh moved the rejection of the Bill. Mr. Jacob Bright seconded the amendment. Sir G. Russell supported the Bill. Mr. Cunninghame Graham refused to assent to the idea that severity ever did act as a deterrent. He believed they should look for a diminution of crime to the spread of education and improving the surroundings of the classes from whom criminals mostly sprang. The Home Secretary said he was not disposed to offer a final opinion as to the classes of offences to which flogging should apply, but he should propose to limit the schedule to that class of offences which involved some extraordinary brutality, offences of unusual or aggravated violence against women or children. (Cheers.) He would also include that class of nocturnal offences which were committed by armed men, and which were accompanied with terror and alarm to helpless and unarmed people suddenly aroused from sleep. (Hear, hear.) Ultimately the Bill was read.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

There was a pretty full House in the Lords on Thursday, 9th inst., in anticipation of the debate on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. The Duke of St. Albans moved the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. His lordship quoted a large number of authorities in the favour of the Bill. The House of Commons had approved of the measure by a majority of fifty-three and no less than forty-five thousand women had signed a petition in favour of the Bill. It was a poor man's question. It was not a measure that interested only a few rich men. He asked their Lordships to support the measure, which was supported by the majority of the working and agricultural class of the country and remove the barrier which placed a stigma on the wives of many of our Colonial countrymen, and struck injuriously at the interests and stations and position of many of the children of parents in this country. Earl Percy moved that the Bill be read a second that day six months. He said the only reason the noble Lord had given was that we should follow the example of other nations in deference to the wishes of a certain portion of the people of this country who were in favour of the measure. If the Bill passed it would lay down rules of affinity, within which men could not marry, and women could. Referring casually to the Bill which the London City Council were asked to support to entitle women to be City Councillors, the noble Lord said he did not think the Bill would pass. After discussion, the second reading was defeated by a majority of 27 votes—147 against 120.

The Amir was at Mazar on the 13th instant, having returned from a visit to Shadian, where the Boundary Commission camped in 1886. His Highness thinks of forming a cantonment there as the climate is cool.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Thacker and Co., Bombay.

ON SWEARING.

"For it comes to pass oft," cries Sir Toby Belch, in a burst of vinous confidence, "that a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply twanged off, gives manhood more approbation than ever truth itself would have earned him." This, says a writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, is a doctrine which has never lacked supporters. Professors of Strong Language, if they have been more plentiful in one age than another, have not as yet been seriously threatened with extinction. The writer continues :—

No symptoms have hitherto been developed from which we could fairly foretell the approaching end of the long reign of imprecation. From time to time, it is true, there appears to be a lull in the disease ; its virulence, at all events, becomes less patent on the surface, and its exacerbations seem to occur at longer intervals and with a somewhat milder intensity. But none the less is it there. Swearing, like tailoring, is a matter of fashion, and never goes out of fashion altogether. The form is apt to change ; particular phrases become unpopular, then rare, then obsolete ; yet the matter and fundamental idea remain the same, and the satisfaction of what Hotspur calls "a good mouthfilling oath" seems to descend, with volume unabated, from generation to generation. Non-jurors, of course, have always existed among us in greater or less plenty, even as teetotallers and vegetarians ; but imprecations are no more extinct than alcohol or butcher's meat. So ancient and popular a custom is surely worthy of some little attention. Why do we swear, and what ? Whence arises the apparently inordinate feeling of contentment which follows the delivery of a specially pungent execration ? Why do the oaths of one age sound ridiculous, and lose all their point and aroma, in the mouth of another ? These and kindred reflections seem to suggest themselves at the outset.

ETYMOLOGY AT A DISCOUNT.

Etymology does not help us much here, indeed is rather embarrassing than otherwise. We are referred to the Aryan root *swar*, signifying "to hum" or "buzz." To swear meant originally, we are told, nothing more opprobrious than "to declare" or "affirm." Hence the word *an-swer*, of which the strict etymological equivalent is "to swear in opposition to." Alas ! there be those to this day whose answers are thus only too radically correct. "Oath," a monosyllable which may be traced in the German *Eid*, and in sundry other Teutonic dialects, affords no clue to the origin of the sentiment which it embodies. "Blasphmey," again, or "speaking injuriously," is a mere descriptive term, easy enough to derive, but conveying ; when resolved into its factors, no intimation of the special sense which the word has for centuries carried with it. Finally, to "curse" is connected, according to some of our most modern root-grubbers, with the Swedish *korsa*, and may thus possibly signify the act of making the sign of the cross—an explanation too flimsy and far-fetched to be ranked above the level of conjecture. Beyond these poor shreds of philological guess-work we are in no wise helped on our way by the laborious tribe of lexicographers.

DIVISIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

Roughly speaking, we may divide the practice of swearing into three main varieties. It is either asseverative, denunciatary, or interjectional. These varieties, again, admit, especially the last, of certain subdivisions. It is to the first class that those judicial affirmations belong, under stress of which we bind ourselves to set forth "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth ;" *sacramenta*, or oaths of allegiance, fall under the same head. The "so help me God" of our own law-courts finds a worthy forerunner in the "God do so to me and more also," or the frequent "as thy soul liveth," of Biblical authority. Strong asseverations, however, of this nature are more usually conveyed, for colloquial purposes, through the medium of hypothesis. The speaker invites the most fearful catastrophe conceivable by religious minds, if what he asserts be not the fact. Briefly, he pits his veracity against perdition.

A DIGEST OF CURSES.

Of denunciation, there is no better specimen extant than the Commination Service appointed by the Church of England for use on Ash-Wednesday, Ernulphus' "Digest of Curses," whose bitterness so offended Uncle Toby, can scarcely be considered more exhaustive, or the ban under whose influence the Jackdaw of Rheims so miserably moulted. But in private life we are accustomed to employ a delicately graduated scale of commination. Starting from some such generality as "occupet extremum scabies, the devil take the hindmost," we may rise to the highest flights of withering blasphemy, and fulminate a varied assortment of the choicest anathemas against those who may have provoked our indignation. But it is in the third variety, that which we may call the interjectional or complementary, that our fancy permits us the greatest play. We may indulge in it under the form of either ejaculation or epithet, and there is a copious glossary of both kinds to choose from. It is, and for many generations has been, the most popular of all varieties of the Oath, and, humanly speaking, the most harmless. Often, indeed, it appears as a mere exclamation, inoffensive, meaningless, and boasting neither rhyme nor reason.

ALL SHADES OF INTENSITY.

Our older writers abound in imprecations of all shades of intensity. They sometimes afford, to those who have that taste, agreeable etymological *nuces*, being, for the most part, curious examples of crasis or contraction. Quite a long list might be made of such ejaculations as "Odds pittikins," "By my halidom," "Pfegs," "Slight," "By God's liggens," and the like. What strikes us most forcibly here is the extreme familiarity with which most sacred names and attributes are freely handled. And with this familiarity is joined an evident disinclination to call things and persons by their accustomed names ; hence the frequent corruptions. It is as though the swearers of that day argued that under the cloak of a more or less grotesque travesty their profanity would be condoned. "By God's sonties," for instance; which is variously explained by the commentators as a vulgarism for "saints" or "sanctities." So, too, "lakin" for "lady," "Zounds" and "Gog's wouns," for "God's wounds," "Gis" for "Jesus." Shyness in ordinary social inter-course is sometimes said to disguise itself in excessive *brusquerie*, and the Elizabethan imprecatory code seems to have been based on somewhat the same principle. How otherwise are we to account for the ridiculous diminutives and parodies which we so frequently find doing duty as expletives ? Another curious reflection is this—that in our own day the complementary profanities of the Shakespearean and subsequent eras are apt to be regarded in the light of nothing more than a very mediocre pleasantry.

LORD GRANVILLE AMONG THE PHILISTINES.

A curious story is told by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, with regard to a well-known Liberal peer. It seems the Liberal leader of the House of Lords walked yesterday afternoon into the Carlton Club, made his way into the smoking-room, to the surprise of everybody present, and, throwing himself into a chair, began in a leisurely way to read a newspaper. For a moment or two there was whispered speculation as to the possibility of Lord Granville's having "verted," and then a Conservative member ventured on an expression of pleasure at seeing Lord Granville so much at home. "Why shouldn't I be here ?" asked his Lordship ; "this is the Reform Club, is it not ?" But a glance round the room convinced him that he had blundered, and then disregarding the eager invitations extended to him to remain, he hurriedly made his way out of the enemy's quarters. The error was a curious one, seeing that the clubs are so much unlike in their structural arrangements.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The tide of generosity is rising in connection with the London Missionary Society. Still its difficulties are anything but at an end. The anticipated deficit on the current year's accounts is likely to be wiped out, but it is as to the prospect of additional subscriptions for 1890 and subsequent years that the directors now wish to call attention. To carry on the missions at their present strength for another three months will involve an expenditure of at least £2,500, or about £10,000 for twelve months. Without additional subscriptions, withdrawal from the work or another deficiency is inevitable. The directors ask for £15,000 a year increased income. They must certainly have £10,000 to continue the missions now in existence. Towards this sum between £2,000 and £3,000 has been received. Special efforts are being made on behalf of the society in several of the London Congregational Churches. The directors of the society are (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) very hopeful as to the outcome from a financial point of view of the meetings in London this week and as to the appeal for closer union with the Congregational churches which is to be made at the meetings of the Congregation Union at the City Temple.

DOCTORING IN CHINA.

The Hon. H. N. Shore, in the *National Review*, writes on the above subject as follows :—

It is surely a little singular that a nation like the Chinese, with a civilisation dating back to remote antiquity, and who have forestalled us in several of the most remarkable inventions that have ever been made, should have continued to the present day in ignorance of the elementary principles of a science which has done so much to alleviate human suffering in Western lands, namely, surgery. And this is all the more curious when we consider that native traditions speak of extraordinary operations performed by mythical surgeons in ancient times ; traditions so tenaciously clung to that if desirous of showing their appreciation of the skill of a foreign practitioner at the present day the Chinese know of no higher compliment than to call him a living Wa-toh. It is a strange and important fact that before the advent of medical practitioners from Europe, in the early part of the present century, there was no one, so we are assured on high authority, who could puncture an abscess, or remove the simplest tumour ; while in cases of dislocation or broken bones native doctors were utterly helpless. The sole panacea for everything in China is a plaister, and so great is the national predilection for this method of treatment that the Chinese have not inaptly been described as a plaister and blister loving people. Instances innumerable might be quoted in proof of this statement, but one illustration must suffice, and that is the case of a man who presented himself at the Missionary Hospital at Ningpo, wearing a plaister which he had carried for two years over a fractured limb, which had been united without being properly set.

SELF-CONSTITUTED DOCTORS.

The fact is, the native doctors of China are, to a great extent, self-constituted. Any person in want of a livelihood, and who can read and write sufficiently well to be able to copy out prescriptions from a medical book, can set up in practice. We need not therefore be surprised to hear that the knowledge of anatomy and physiology is entirely wanting, and that the wildest theories are put forward in place of true knowledge. Dr. Gauld, a practitioner of long experience in China, tells us that the position of the native physician is depicted, in Chinese pictorial primers, between the heathen priest and the fortune-teller, from which it may be inferred that his profession is regarded as a combination of superstition and legerdemain. All sorts of childish theories are propounded by the native quacks to explain the processes of nature, of the real origin of which they are in ignorance. The influence of the planets is sometimes gravely asserted, as well as that of the five elements into which Chinese physicists divide matter, *i.e.*, fire, air, water, earth, and wood. While others again go so far as to attribute complaints to the disturbance of the equilibrium between the male and female powers of nature. There is a deeply-seated belief amongst the Chinese that nearly all bodily and mental diseases spring from either air or spirits. That under these conditions the practice of medicine is controlled and perverted by a host of superstitious notions and practices, we can well believe. Disease is regarded by the vast majority of people in the light of a visitation of evil spirits, and as marking the displeasure of the gods ; and to expel the one and to pacify the other charms, amulets, and other devices are freely had recourse to and in almost all cases of sickness, idols, astrologers, and fortune-tellers are gravely consulted.

CHARMS AND AMULETS.

A curious illustration of the effect of this belief on the native mind is supplied by Archdeacon Grey. He writes :—"On a visit to a monastery in the White Cloud Mountains, I found a monk who was suffering much from a loathsome disease. He applied to me for medical aid, and I urged him to return with me to Canton where he could be placed under the care of Dr. Kerr, of the Medical Missionary Hospital. On hearing of my intentions, the abbot took me aside and bagged of me not to show any kindness to a man who had doubtless been guilty in a former state of existence of some very heinous crime for which the gods were then making him pay the well-merited penalty." Arguments such as these may excite a smile amongst cultivated Europeans, but readers of Dr. Simpson's life will remember that reasoning of a somewhat analogous kind was brought forward by well-educated and otherwise humane people against the use of chloroform as a means of relieving suffering in child-birth. The most convincing argument adduced in favour of painless surgery was that of the first recorded operation, when a rib was extracted during a deep sleep. Chinese methods of treatment in cases of sickness or disease are fantastic and barbarous, and however much evil spirits may be frightened by the clanging of gongs and the detonations of fire-crackers, such noises must necessarily be highly injurious to patients whose nervous system is rendered sensitive by fever or weakened by disease. The sick room is almost invariably stuck round with charms, written by the stupid impostors who are called in to assist, while the ashes of others which have been burnt are mixed with water and given to the patient to drink. The various nostrums employed by the exorcists to drive away evil spirits in cases of illness are too numerous to mention here. Suffice it to say, that the fears and superstitions of the patients and their friends are worked on to the fullest extent by the crafty impostors who undertake these duties, and who regulate their programme in accordance with the length of purse of their employers.

A DRUG-LOVING PEOPLE.

The real properties of medicine are, to a great extent, unknown ; although every educated person in China professes a knowledge of the subject, and wonderful specifics for all sorts of diseases are advertised on walls and public places, very much as with ourselves. Life pills especially are a favourite form of advertisement. Wonderful virtues are attributed to inert substances, such as dragons' teeth, fossil bones of tigers, pearls, stalactites, oyster-shells, old teeth, deer's horns, &c. The favourite native remedy in all forms of debility or severe disease is Ginseng, enormous quantities of which are used. The exports from Newchang in Manchuria to the Chinese ports of this article for one year alone reached the enormous value of £51,000. European physicians, however, declare Ginseng to be merely a mild tonic, devoid of the wonderful strengthening qualities attributed to it by the Chinese. Then, again, portions of the human body are mentioned as medicines in the Chinese Pharmacopœia, and in certain cases have actually been eaten by natives with a view to obtaining greater courage and virility ; while it is not uncommon for bodies to be exhumed for the purpose of manufacturing magic drugs. In dropsy and rheumatism the bitter kernels of the common wild cherry are prescribed. That the Chinese are a drug-loving people is evident from the enormous quantities exported from the localities where they are grown to other parts of the Empire. Thus from the port of Hankow on the Yang-tse-Kiang the export for one year reached the total of 15,799,203lbs., an amount which, as Her Majesty's Consul for that port remarks, "would seem enough to physic the whole world." And yet this was all for native consumption. The imports at Shanghai for the same year comprised amongst other items, 3 tons of tigers' bones, 4 tons of crocodiles' scales, and a quantity of young deers horns, all of which would doubtless figure in the prescriptions of the native faculty. And yet the Chinese Pharmacopœia contains many valuable remedies if their properties were only better understood. The writer above quoted says that the Chinese have "for ages been acquainted with many valuable drugs, both salycine and cuonymene among others only lately come into use in foreign lands ; and there are, beyond doubt, many others among their abundant stores of which, at present, we have no knowledge ; among others, in China the celebrated 'pu-urth-cha,' used by them as a digestive at the close of their heavy feasts, deserves at least to be investigated." He further expresses the hope that the export of the innumerable *materia medica* of the Chinese Pharmacopœia may in course of time develop into an important branch of foreign trade.

MR. CONYBEARE AND THE RADICAL M.P.

There was a story going about last night in the House, which (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, from whose letter we quote) throws some light on the peculiar position which the Member for Camborne occupies in the estimation of his political friends most familiar with his House of Commons manner. Just before the House separated for the Easter recess Mr. Balfour (so the story runs) approached a well-known Member who sits below the gangway on the Opposition side, and is most urgent and active in his denunciation of the Irish Government, and asked him what he thought would be the consequence if Mr. Conybeare, then making himself prominent in the neighbourhood of Falcarragh, should be arrested. "Well," said the Radical humourist in his gravest manner, "all I can tell you is that such a proceeding would be an outrage on the liberty of the subject, and I will only add that if such an outrage must take place it should take place during the session."

Colonel G. E. Erskine, Commissioner of Lucknow, succeeds Mr. J. R. Reid as Commissioner of Kumaon, when the latter takes leave on convalescence to England.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following, which is described as a personal experience of M. Octave Feuillett :—

In the year 1868 the author of "M. de Camors" was made librarian of the Palace of Fontainebleau. "In that capacity," he says, "in the month of June, I came to occupy (alas ! for a short time only) the old rooms of the Minister Louvois. They were almost too good for me. My salon was nearly as big as the Grand Salon of the Louvre. I had come without my family, as bound to reside only for the occasional visits of the Court in part, perhaps, through a prophetic sense of the fragility of things.

"In fact, the Emperor and Empress were to spend that whole summer at Fontainebleau. When they learned that the librarian was encamped as a bachelor in those great rooms, they had the kindness to invite him to dine daily at their table. For three months I availed myself of their sovereign favour, and that daily intimacy has left me a store of souvenirs of a sweetness and pathos incomparable. I wrote them down from day to day, though the time is not yet come (if it ever come) to give them to the public. I ought to say that my office was shockingly like a sinecure. But, brought up in the abuses of the old *régime*, I made profit of this one with no unamiable scruples. It was not my fault that my duties were so slight. I was always ready to deliver books to lovers of literature ; but excepting the inhabitants of the place no one asked for them.

"The library is installed in the ancient Galerie de Diane, exactly over the Galerie des Cerfs, where Monaldeschi was assassinated by order and almost under the eyes of Queen Christine. In the recess of one of the windows his coat of mail was to be seen, pierced, and rusted with blood. At the end of the gallery was the librarian's 'cabinet,' with windows looking into the Orangery, at this time the private garden of the Empress. Every morning, as I came between eight and nine o'clock into that choice place, I had a moment's ecstasy. The summer of that year was extraordinarily hot and fine. The great windows, wide open, admitted the first sound of a fountain, the frail note of a bird, with vague odours of grass and flowers. Otherwise, there was the silence, the retirement, of a desert, along with the severe and grandiose sense of a Palace interior."

It was here that he received one morning a visit introducing the episode of the "Cure de Bourron," now added to his recently published book "Le Divorce de Juliette"—a case in which the Emperor's aid was sought not in vain, through the eminent man of letters, by an aged priest of the district, for the publication of a memoir of a forgotten savant, who had occupied the benefice before him, in the reign of Louis XIV.

"Next day I presented myself, according to custom, at half-past six, in the Salon de Saint Louis, where the guests assembled a little before dinner time. Almost immediately the Emperor entered, followed by his secretary, the amiable Franceschini Pietri. The eyes of the latter sought me ; he came towards me. 'For your cure,' he said, slipping into my hand a roll of thirty napoleons. 'Much pleased to oblige you,' said the Emperor, in his reluctant, soft voice ; 'besides, I have been greatly interested, greatly touched.' He took the arm of the Empress, and we passed through a long maze of halls and corridors to that admirable Galerie de Henri II., where it was the habit to dine during summer, for coolness. There was sometimes a little too much of it.

"There were few fetes, few invitations, that year, at Fontainebleau. The Court consisted exclusively of what was called *le service*, maids of honour, officers of the palace, succeeding each other in turn, and a few special friends. We had rarely more than fifteen guests at table. The dinners, particularly towards the end, were very silent. Though all etiquette was banished from these intimate reunions, and in spite of the affability of the Imperial personages, a certain reserve, natural in such a place, reduced conversation to a few words exchanged in low tones between neighbours. The Emperor sat dreaming, his eye vague and distracted, rousing himself now and then to address a friendly question to one of the company. The Empress, with her habitual grace, would make an effort to give the conversation a general turn. But she, too, in the later weeks, lost her spirits. The shadow of the coming tragedy seemed already to spread itself over the old palace and its guests. The Emperor, though he did his sufferings, was even then gravely affected by the disease which was to end him. Already rumours of war circulated. The authority of Government was growing weak in the interior. Alarming symptoms revealed themselves on all sides. Misfortune, desertion, were in the air. During the evening of which I speak, and which that incident of the 'Cure of Bourron' helped to fix in my memory, I recall that I was more than usually struck with the singular want of ease, the presentiments, which seemed to weigh upon the company. I thought of those silent dinners of the later years of Louis XIV., of which Saint Simon has left such impressive descriptions.

"It had been a day of overpowering heat, and, as often happens, ended in a storm, ready to burst forth as we sat down to table. In spite of the great windows open both on the park and on the Cour Orale, the magnificent gallery was in half darkness, the table as it were lost in the midst. The lightning was almost uninterrupted, flashing over the frescoes of Primaticcio. The young Prince Imperial, on his father's right, counted in a loud voice the number of seconds which passed between each flash and the clap of thunder. It was a scene to which subsequent events were to lend a character I shall never forget.

"On rising from table we returned usually to the Salon de Saint Louis, where coffee was served hastily ; some of the men would go and smoke, others, following the Emperor and Empress and the ladies, descended by an outer staircase to the Cour de la Fontaine, and thence to the border of the carp-pond. Most often the company embarked on the gondolas, which formed a miniature fleet. This ended, the Empress, on the heavy summer evenings, used to seat herself on a garden-chair, before the door of her *salon Chinois*. On the steps, covered with mats, we grouped ourselves about her, and the conversation would be prolonged to a late hour, in view of the water, spangled with stars and the great shadows which hung around it. I recall very distinctly that that evening the language of the Empress testified to an extraordinary melancholy and lassitude. During the day an incident had occurred, in itself insignificant enough, which seemed, however, to have left on her a very vivid impression.

"They were returning from a drive in the forest, the Empress and her son. The *char-a-banc* was running at full trot along the paved road, when a person, poorly clad and with the look of an Italian, who was walking a little way in front, stopped suddenly, and ostentatiously keeping on his hat, measured the Empress and the young Prince, with an evident air of provocation. The Prince, child as he was, certainly understood the insult, for he turned round to the intruder and fixed on him a look of defiance. The Empress had turned at the same time, her face on fire, the eyebrows violently contracted. The officers on service rose immediately in their carriages, ready to leap to the ground ; but the Empress bade them remain and with a slight shrug of the shoulders gave sign to the hesitating postilions to drive on. Had the Empress, like some of the company, felt, in face of that fierce and threatening apparition, some vague remembrance or the phantom of the Forest of Le Mans ? Certain it was that her mind had remained strongly preoccupied with the incident. When the Imperial lad came and presented his cheek before retiring to rest she embraced him with more than usual affection, and when he was gone, after a silence, 'I hope he will be brave, my boy !' adding many times, as if in reverie, 'My poor boy ! my poor little boy !' and then after another brief silence, fell to talking of the Emperor Maximilian, whose tragic end was then recent. A few days before, as she told us, she had been the widow (a young and charming woman) of General Miramon, shot at Queretaro at the same time with the Emperor. Mdme. M., who had followed her husband to the place of execution, had related its afflicting details, among others the following, not, I think, generally known :"—

There were two companies of Mexican soldiers charged with the execution, the one formed of good shots, destined for the Emperor, the other of untrained recruits. When the Emperor and Miramon arrived, an officer indicated to the former the company reserved for him, whereupon he turned to Miramon, and said : "There is but one further pledge of friendship I can give you. Put yourself there—I insist :" and made him station himself before the group of old soldiers, taking his own place in front of the other. The General died in an instant. Maximilian was terribly mangled, and suffered long.

Next day, an irresistibly fine morning had restored for the moment good spirits even to the Empress, whom M. Feuillet meets driving again through the blithe, spacious, undulating woods, across which he makes his way, with the roll of napoleons from Napoleon's own hand, to the old cure, among the Chasselas grape-yards, in conclusion of the little episode which has occasioned these reminiscences.

Few readers but will think with us that the frame is worth more than the picture !

Major-General F. S. Stanton, R.E., late Director-General of State Railways in this country, has joined the Board of the East Indian Railway Company, *vice* Mr. Freshfield resigned.

ARMY MUSIC.

Mr. F. J. Crowest contributes to *The National Review* for May a most interesting article on "The Music of the British Army."

It consists, observes a home contemporary, in part of notes, all too brief, of the history of the regimental tunes. Each regiment has its tune, as it has its flags, and it would be hard to say which has more effect in emergencies on the courage and spirit of the men. If the flag may claim first honours, it is only because the flag is always with the regiment, while the band is usually left behind when the men turn out for serious work. The bandsmen then take their place in the ranks, or serve with the hospital corps, and only such tunes become possible as may be managed by the fifes and drums. These, however, are usually equal to the regimental tune, though it can receive but scant justice from two instruments of that kind. The First Battalion of the "Royal Scots" march to gory to the tune of "Dumbarton's Drums," of which not much more is known than that an Earl of Dumbarton commanded the regiment in 1655. "The Prince of Wale's Own"—the old 14th Foot—plays, of all airs in the world, the *Ca Ira*

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MRS. LANGTRY, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, is laboring, it is stated, under a sense of wrong, in which she will have the sympathy of all fashionable beauties and the ladies of the theatrical profession. An enterprising tradesman has placarded a United States town with twin pictures of the Jersey Lily—one inscribed "Before" and the other "After." The first represents the lady with something approaching a toothless cavern in the place where the mouth ought to be. The other shows her as she is known to the public, with a charming set of teeth. The suggestion that the lady owes her beauty to man's device is certainly a cruel act. If this kind of thing were to become general, a women's league would be formed to either boycott the offenders or obtain legislative protection.

***

Mr. Justice Field's deafness is bad (writes a correspondent); but it is not nearly so bad as it might be, as anyone who practised in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court during the few years immediately before that judge's retirement into private life well knows. The last of the Vice-Chancellors brought great profit to the purveyors of voice-lozenges, of which each wise leader in his court laid in a weekly stock, without which there would doubtless have been an occasional breakdown. This is the kind of thing that actually used to go on in the now abolished ecurt in Lincoln's Inn:—Mr. B. (a rising junior): "M'lud, I appear for the defendant in this suit who——" Judge: "I cannot hear what you are saying, Mr. B." Mr. B. (raising his voice): "I say, m' lud, that——" Judge: "I cannot hear you." Mr. B. (bellowing): "I was going to tell your lordship.——" Judge: "It's no use *warbling* like that, Mr. B. You can hear *me*: why cannot you make me hear *you*?" And Mr. B., who has sat down, sucks a lozenge, rises again, and shouts like a bull of Bashan, while the judge takes a pinch of snuff, smiles to himself a very small, subtle smile, and—hears at last! This brave old judge was very fond of telling counsel that they "warbled" or "whistled," by which words, apparently, he meant they "whispered."

***

Lord Walter Campbell, who has just died in South Africa, was familiarly known as "Wagg's Lad" on the London Stock Exchange. Fever was the cause of his early and somewhat sudden demise. Lord Walter was nearly 41 years of age, having been born on 30th July 1848. He was noble and prepossessing in appearance, and apparently a man of strong physique. Fifteen years ago he married Olivia Rowlandson, the only daughter of Mr. John Clarkson Milns, of Radcliffe Bridge, Lancashire, and Asory House, Bute. A brother of Lord Walter's, Archibald, is now in Coutts' Bank, London, and Lord Colin, another brother, is practising as a barrister in this city. There are two children of Lord Walter's, Douglas Walter, aged eleven, and Lilah Olive, born in October, 1875.

***

One of the most remarkable witnesses before the Parnell Commission is Dr. Walsh, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. He is a young man for an Archbishop—at least, he was when he was appointed a few years back, as he is still only forty-seven years old. Since the beginning of Mr. Parnell's examination he has been as regular as clockwork in his attendance at Court. Dr. Walsh is by far the most Irish-looking of all the witnesses who have yet appeared—more so than the purest Celt from Kerry or Galway. The peculiar feature about him is the mouth, with its long protruding upper lip, exactly in the style of the familiar sketches of the comic papers.

***

Dr. Walsh is supposed to be among the two or three most brilliant men whom Maynooth has ever turned out. He is a first-rate scholar, and possesses an abounding wealth of the ready oratory which, as Sir Richard Webster said the other day, is the natural gift of Irishmen. He completed a brilliant academic course long before he was qualified by age to enter the Church. On the death of Dr. Russell he became President of Maynooth. He is a keen politician, and, in fact, the Land Act of 1881 owes a good deal to his advocacy. He is a tremendous worker. Perhaps he over-does it. For, though only 47, he would pass any day for 57, and more. His hair turned greyish-white years ago.

***

By birth, though not by politics, Sir Charles Russell is an Ulster man. He was born in Protestant Down, in the year 1833. He is a Dublin University man. But it does not appear that his academic career was in any way distinguished. His triumphs were reserved for quite another field. He left the old country and came to England to study law; and in 1859 he was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn. In 1874 he "took silk," before which date even he was acknowledged as one of the ablest barristers of his time. His political career has been almost as noteworthy as his forensic. Anyhow, he can talk, when put to it, as inexhaustibly as Mr. Gladstone himself. He is the most weighty of the Gladstonian Metropolitan members. He is a keen turfite—though one would hardly think it. He is one of the last of the snuff-takers. He is as fond of horse exercise as of his snuff-box. And he takes about as little sleep as Napoleon the Great.

***

Mr. Justin McCarthy, Vice-President of the National League, is one of the mildest-mannered men who ever gloried in the name of rebel. It is difficult to realise the fact that Mr. McCarthy was one of the "rebels" of '48. The year '48 is ancient history, and Mr. J. McCarthy looks so youthful. Yet the novelist, historian, journalist, and politician is fifty-seven years of age; so that he was in his downy idealising boyhood when he "did" his military drill, and dreamt of revolution forty years ago.

***

As a Parliamentary speaker, Mr. Justin McCarthy is too polished. There is too much of the literary element in his speeches—too much, anyhow, for his audience, in which literary culture is not overabundant. His favourite author, to judge from his quotations, must be Shakespeare. But if he is not entirely satisfactory (we mean in the House of Commons sense) as an orator, he is a first-rate after-dinner speaker. In that respect, perhaps, the Member for Longford has no superior. Mr. McCarthy has thought and read too much to be possessed by illusions about the humdrum world he lives in. *Mitis Sapientia* is his forte: and he takes, in his easy, tolerant, good-humoured way the world as he finds it.

***

It is a singular fact that the two most famous explorers of the present day began life in a state of abject penury. Stanley, the finder of Livingstone, lived in a workhouse until he was thirteen years old. Vambery, at the age of eleven, was looking about, hungrily, for errands and street "jobs" of all sorts. He was for a time a "boots," or something of the kind, in a village inn. He taught himself to read and write. Yet, in spite of all these stupendous difficulties, he worked his way to the Temple of Learning, and now he is a Professor in Pesth, and one of the best linguists in the world.

***

The defendant in the action for breach of promise of marriage in which Miss Phyllis Broughton is the plaintiff—to wit, Henry Arthur Mornington Wellesley, commonly called Viscount Dangan, has a youthful appearance. He is three-and-twenty, and is tall and fair.

***

The Earls of Cowley, Lord Dangan's predecessors, were noted for their diplomatic services to their country. His great-grandfather, the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B., received a baronetcy in return for such, and his grandfather, the second baron and first earl, is said to have drawn from the nation the trifling sum of about £200,000 for ambassadorial and such like work, including £1,700 a year pension after serving as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris for fifteen years.

***

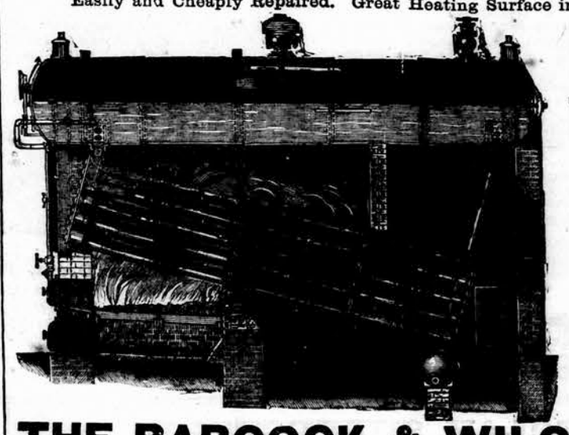
The present Earl served in the Crimea, and was the recipient of the Crimean Medal and Order of the Medjidie. His rent-roll is estimated at the very modest amount of twenty-three thousand odd pounds a year. The family is mixed up by marriage with the Cadogan and Salisbury families, inasmuch as the first Baron married firstly a daughter of the first Earl Cadogan (which marriage was afterwards dissolved) and secondly Lady Georgiana Cecil, a daughter of the first Marquis of Salisbury. So that when the case is called the Peerage bids fair to be pretty well represented in the Court of Queen's Bench.

***

Malvern is deeply interested at present in an elderly lady dressed painly in black, who, after she had been in the town some days, proved to be none other than the Empress Eugenie. The residents in this charming spot are well accustomed to distinguish visitors, but they have never before entertained an Empress in such humble guise. Her Majesty's suite consists merely of a lady companion, a maid, and a footman; and she has veiled her true rank in the title of a countess. Most of her time is spent in walking in the picturesque town, and in driving to the more distant attractions of the neighbourhood. The Empress is on a shore provincial tour, which will embrace the towns of Birmingham, Bristol, and Newport (Mon.)

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT
SAVING
IN
FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOM BAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

The Seven Cuticura Boys
THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.
For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.
I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.
F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.
I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
MRS. F. SMITH, West Meon, Petersfield.
Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.
My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.
She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.
Full address of Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS.
Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send stamp to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.
BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S
UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*
Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*
SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White, Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
As used at the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine D' VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.
"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

PAMPHLET and Advice FREE
Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his New Medical Work, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervousness, Depression, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to both sexes of all climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to regain perfect health without drugs should wear Harness' Electropathic Belt. Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. *Only address:* THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co. Ltd. Mr. C. B. HARNESS, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Institute in the World

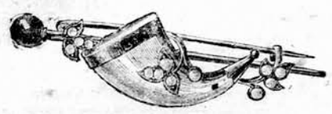
SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
IN A HOT CLIMATE.
A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barry & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Figgis & Co.; GILLIG &

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

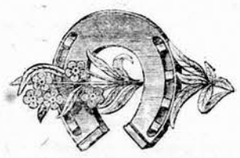
NOTICES.

HAMILTON & Co.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.
FOUNDED A. D. 1808.



GOLD AND TIGER CLAW BROOCH,
Set with Pearls,
Rs. 56, Cash.

GOLD AND TIGER CLAW BANGLE, set with Pearls,
Rs. 58, Cash.

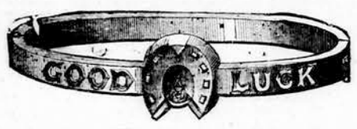


GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH,
With Blue Enamel Forget-meNot Spray,
Rs. 45, Cash.

GOLD LOTUS LILY BANGLE,
Rs. 81, Cash.

PEARL SET BROOCH,
Rs. 34, Cash.

PEARL SET BANGLE,
Rs. 55, Cash.

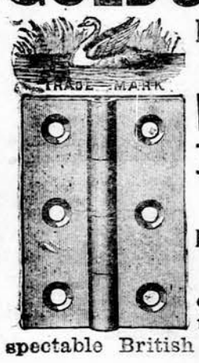


GOLD GOOD LUCK BANGLE,
Brilliant Diamond Centre,
Rs. 100, Cash.

GOLD WISHING BONE BROOCH,
Gold Bird, Enamelled Egg Shell,
Rs. 52, Cash.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay, Cooper Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.
Needham's Polishing Paste
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental Panels for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL
TRADE MARK
TILE Co
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
DUBLIN. 1872
VIENNA. 1873
206, Ct PORTLAND St LONDON
PARIS. 1878.
MELBOURNE. 1880

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

"A Caution to Snakes."

CALVERT'S PATENT CRESOL
The Cheapest and most effective soluble disinfectant for general or Bath use.
(Approved and used by the Bombay Municipality.)
Snakes and other Reptiles avoid places where it is regularly used.
White Ants & Insects generally can be destroyed or driven away by its use.
Cattle or Sheep can be freed from Insects, and value of the wool improved by the Cresol.
PRESIDENCY PRICES.
½-lb., 6 Annas; 1-lb., 12 Annas; 2-lb., Rs. 1-6; 1 Gallon Drum, Rs. 5; 5 Gallon Drum, Rs. 20.
☞ SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.
AGENTS—*Calcutta—BATHGATE & CO. Allahabad—J. L. LYELL. Lucknow—PEAKE, ALLEN & CO. Bombay and Poona—TREACHER & CO., Limited. Madras—SPENCER & CO.*
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE **PICKERING'S BLANCO**
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.
SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMITY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PATTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Moufurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.
Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d IS 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.
They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*
Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.
Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—
9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of Best Saltts. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure as dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 33 in the 1s.
SILKS FOR KNITTING &c.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.
NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.
Free from fusel oil.
The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.
The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.
The most important distillery in Scotland.
Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.
Rs. 25 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.